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THE

Centennial Celebration

—OF—

THE GRANTING OF THE
CHARTER TO

The South Carolina College

HELD IN

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
DEC. 19-20, 1901,

—AT THE—

South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition.

REPRINTED FROM
THE CENTENNIAL AND OTHER EDITIONS OF
THE NEWS AND COURIER.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
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CHARLESTON, S. C., December 20, 1901.

Mr. J. C. Hemphill, Managing Editor,
The News and Courier,
City.

DEAR SIR:—The Alumni and friends of the South Carolina College wish to thank you most heartily for your splendid editions of The News and Courier upon the occasion of the Centennial Celebration, and to express their gratefulness for the generous treatment and good will that you and The News and Courier have always so freely and fully given to the College.

We respectfully request the loan of your material and type, that we may preserve in pamphlet form for library use these tributes to the College and her distinguished sons.

With kindest regards and best wishes, we are,

Very truly yours,

J. Q. DAVIS,
ROBT. MACFARLAND,
AUGUST KOHN,
Committee on the part of the Board of Trustees.

F. HORTON COLCOCK,
F. C. WOODWARD,
R. MEANS DAVIS,
PATTERSON WARDLAW,
Committee on the part of Faculty of the South Carolina College.

Messrs. J. Q. Davis, F. Horton Colcock, and Others.

DEAR SIRS:—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request of December 20th. In serving the South Carolina College, The News and Courier feels that it is serving the State.

Yours very truly,

J. C. HEMPHILL,
Editor The News and Courier.

Gift
Author
4 Ja '05

COMMITTEES ON THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

On the part of South Carolina College Trustees—J. Q. Davis, Robert Macfarland, August Kohn.

On the part of the Faculty of the South Carolina College—Prof. F. Horton Colcock, President F. C. Woodward, Prof. R. Means Davis and Prof. Patterson Wardlaw.

On the part of the Alumni of the South Carolina College—Washington A. Clark, John J. McMahan, August Kohn, R. Means Davis, H. N. Edmunds.

Co-operating Committee of Alumni in Charleston on Alumni Banquet—F. H. McMaster, Gustav M. Pinckney, Julius E. Cogswell, B. A. Hagood, Geo. H. Moffett and J. Ross Hanahan.

Committee of Alumni of Charleston on the "Smoker," December 20, 1901—Augustine T. Smythe, Wm. H. Brawley, James Simons, Jos. W. Barnwell, W. H. Huger, Theodore G. Barker, F. H. McMaster, G. M. Pinckney, Julius E. Cogswell, B. A. Hagood and J. Ross Hanahan.

"THE CAROLINIAN."

The student body of the South Carolina College publish a journal called "The Carolinian." In the issue of January, 1902, Vol. XIV, No. 4, there occurs a full account of the Centennial exercises, which begins as follows:

"Since the last publication of our magazine, the South Carolina College has celebrated its one hundredth birthday. And truly the 19th of December was as complete a celebration as any anniversary ever held anywhere. The sons of Carolina gathered in Charleston with all eagerness to do honor to their grand old *alma mater*, and with the aid of the resident alumni of Charleston, the alumni and students of Charleston College and the people of Charleston, they made this day more than dear to the memory of every Carolina man.

"Before giving any description of the big celebration it is desired that through these columns the Charleston alumni and the alumni and students of Charleston College be thanked most heartily for the courtesies extended our students and alumni on that august occasion. And, too, we wish to thank the newspapers, and especially The News and Courier, for the splendid write-ups given our College. The issue of the 19th of The News and Courier is one that every Carolina man should keep on file. It contains more South Carolina College matter than any publication of the kind ever printed—thanks to our enterprising alumnus, Mr. August Kohn, of The News and Courier. Very nearly eight full pages are devoted to specially prepared biographies and cuts of our most noted 'honor graduates.' These sketches were collected with much difficulty by Prof. R. Means Davis, who, with a board of editors is hard at work collecting biographies of all the alumni, to be published in a bound book."

NOTE.—Especial thanks are due to Mr. Yates Snowden, and to Mr. St. Julien Grimke, Class 1889, for their great interest and co-operation in the work connected with the accounts of the Alumni Celebration.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Sketches of Some of the First and Second Honor Men.—Their Records in Peace and in War.—Some Have Risen to High Places in their Chosen Pursuits, and their Names are Pleasantly Familiar as Judges, Soldiers, Physicians, Business Men or Agriculturists.—The List, of Course, is not Complete, but Even as Far as it Goes it is Highly Creditable to the South Carolina College and to the Palmetto State.

It would fill pages of The News and Courier to give nothing more than the list of alumni of the South Carolina College but so as to give some adequate idea of the character of the men who have graduated from the South Carolina College, a few sketches of the honor graduates of that institution have been prepared and are presented in this edition of The News and Courier. These sketches have been collected with great trouble by Prof R. Means Davis, of the South Carolina College, who, together with a board of editors, is hard at work getting up the biographies of all of the alumni of the South Carolina College for publication in a permanent volume. The sketches of the first and second honor graduates of the South Carolina College are necessarily incomplete, and only a part of those who graduated in the early history of the College has been secured, but not because the most earnest effort has not been made to secure all of these sketches. The graduates that are here given are mere types of the men and of the records that have been made by the South Carolina College.

ANDERSON CRENSHAW, CHANCELLOR OF ALABAMA, CLASS OF 1806.

Anderson Crenshaw, the first graduate of the South Carolina Colelge, was the son of Charles Crenshaw and Eunice White Crenshaw. He was born May 22, 1783, in Newberry County, South Carolina, and died August 31, 1847, at his residence in Butler County, Alabama.

"His primary education," says O'Neall, "was received at Long Lane, where his father, for many years tax collector of Newberry, lived and died. He then attended the famous Mount Bethel Academy under the instruction of Elisha Hammond and Josiah P. Smith. This school furnished the first students and graduates of the South Carolina College, among them being Anderson and Walter Crenshaw, Chancellor William Harper, John Caldwell, Dr George W. Glenn and Governor Richard I. Manning. In January, 1805, Anderson Crenshaw entered the South Carolina College, which opened that day with a faculty of two, President Jonathan Maxcy and Prof Enoch Hanford, to whom was added in a few months Prof Hammond. After two years' course of study, in 1806 Anderson Crenshaw received the degree of bachelor of arts. He stands forth alone as the first graduate of the College. The formality of the presentation of his diploma was deferred until the graduation of the second class in 1807. Immediately after graduation Mr Crenshaw was appointed secretary of the trustees of the College and served in that capacity two years. Having entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge Abram Nott. he was admitted to practice in 1809 and established himself in Newberry, soon attaining a high reputation for learning, skill and careful preparation. In 1812 the people of Newberry elected him to the House of Representatives, but he did not receive a second term.

In the fall of 1815 he was married to Miss Mary Chiles, of Abbeville, and removed to the new State of Alabama about the year 1819. Here he continued to rise in his profession and was elected Judge of the 6th judicial circuit of Alabama in 1821, serving as such until 1839, when, upon the formation of a separate Chancery Court, he was chosen chancellor until his death in 1847. As Circuit Judge from 1821 to 1833 he was also a member of the Court of Appeals. "On the bench Judge Crenshaw delivered many opinions distinguisned by most clear and logical enunciations of the principles of law, which stand in the reports as monuments of legal learning."

As chancellor he displayed unusual and remarkable knowledge of the principles of

equity and its pleadings and practice, and thus gave a new impetus to its study. Libraries increased and the Bar had to make themselves good equity lawyers or have their bills summarily dismissed. By his keen sense of justice and his power of discrimination, he gave great popularity to the Court of Chancery.

Besides a thorough knowledge of his profession, Chancellor Crenshaw possessed a wide acquaintance with classic and modern literature. While formal and reserved in public, he was free in private conversation.

He was a Whig in politics, but was honored by all parties, and was respected by Legislatures having large Democratic majorities. "His virtues as a man and his abilities and integrity as a Judge gained the public confidence from the beginning of his long administration of justice, which he retained to the last."

Crenshaw County, Alabama, was named for him. He had a family of four sons and one daughter, and a number of descendants are now living. No portrait or likeness of Chancellor Crenshaw is known to be in existence.

WALTER CRENSHAW 1807.

Walter Crenshaw, a younger brother of Anderson Creshaw, and the first-honor graduate of the first class, 1807, was born in Newberry District, February 13, 1787. He was prepared for College at Mt Bethel Academy, and entered the South Carolina College with his brother. He graduated first in his class in 1807, the second-honor going to John Caldwell. The two other graduates were John Wesley Harper and Dr George W. Glenn. From 1808 to 1813. Crenshaw was secretary of the board of trustees, during which period he studied law and was admitted to the Bar. He returned to Newberry and entered into the practice for a number of years. Some time between 1820 and 1830 he moved to Alabama, and settled in Cahaba, then the Capital of the State. He was successful and a bright future seemed to await him: but he died in 1836. He seems to have died unmarried, or at least, left no descendants.

JAMES R. GREGG 1808.

James R. Gregg, or James Gregg, for he omitted his middle name in later life, was one of the younger sons of Capt James Gregg, of Marion's brigade, and was born in West Marion on the 4th of July, 1787. Both parents died during his childhood. Prepared for college by Dr Thomas Park, at St David's Academy, Long Bluff, afterwards Society Hill, he entered the sophomore class in 1806 and graduated in 1808, standing first in a class of thirty-one members, in which, besides Governor John Murphy, who took the second honor, were such men as the Rev Dr Brantley, Judge Evans, Chancellor Harper, Governor Miller and Judge Nathaniel A. Ware. To be ranked first among such men was proof of what he would do in later life. Immediately on graduation he was appointed secretary of the faculty, and also tutor of mathematics, which position he filled with great ability for several years.

Pursuing a course in law under the guidance of Anderson Crenshaw, Mr Gregg was admitted to the Bar in April, 1813, marrying the same year Miss Cornelia Maxcy, daughter of the president of the College. For a time his practice was small, but his industry was soon crowned with success in a noted land case between Myers and Hopkins, after which he became the head of the Columbia Bar.

It was said of him by Judge Huger: "Whatever Gregg states, whether it relates to low or facts, I can always rely on, for I know he would state nothing untruly." His reading and study are said to have been immense; and he was rewarded by winning many difficult cases.

In 1816 he was chosen intendant of Columbia, shortly after he was tendered the town, and rose in rank, until in 1825 he was one of the officers of O'Neal's brigade that received Lafayette. The people of Richland elected him continuously to the House of Representatives from 1822 to 1830, and then placed him in the Senate, from which he retired voluntarily in 1846 on account of deafness, having served twenty-four years, often being unopposed. He was a trustee of the College from 1821 to 1849, when he resigned.

A stroke of paralysis occurred in January, 1852, from the effects of which he died October 24 of the same year, leaving four children, of whom one was the accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier, Gen Maxcy Gregg.

Col Gregg stood erect, more than six feet in height, and was noted for his neatness. His domestic matters were without blemish. A believer in temperance, the last dinner he gave his friends, the Judges, was without wine. "He feared rhetoric." His arguments were always plain, logical, forceful, commanding attention and carrying conviction. His strong personality stamped itself upon his intercourse with his friends. He wielded a powerful influence in the State.

A member of the Richland Bar who knew James Gregg and his son, Maxcy Gregg, says that they had so great a reputation "for truth, and honor that the jury always believed everything they told them and would never find against them."

JAMES DELLETT 1810.

James Dellett was born in Ireland and emigrated to South Carolina with his

parents. He entered the South Carolina College from Sumter and graduated in 1810 with first-honor, along with such men as Warren R. Davis, Job Johnstone and Frances R. Golden. William Lowry recived second honor. He was assistant librarian under Prof Park, then studied law in Columbia and was admitted to the Bar in 1813 and was elected commissioner in equity. He married Miss Willison, a relative of Robert Stark. In 1817, he removed to Clayburn, Monroe County, Alabama, and soon took the first position at the local Bar. He accumulated a very large fortune from his profession and through planting. Entering into politics, he was elected to the Legislature, where he was a firm supporter of public improvements and an enemy of opportunism. As chairman of the judiciary committee he exercised much influence in shaping the laws of that new State. He was elected to Congress from the district previously represented by the brilliant Dixon H. Lewis. He had been a warm supporter of John Quincy Adams, an admirer of Clay and a strong opponent of the theory of Nullification, but at the same time he disapproved of the principles of Jackson's proclamation and of the force bill. He advocated the tariff and internal improvement. "During the administration of Adams," says Judge O'Neall, in his "Bench and Bar of South Carolina," " a Judge had to be appointed for the Federal Court in Alabama. Mr Dellett and Judge Crawford were two who were prominently thought of. Crawford received the appointment because it was believed he would be the most likely of the two to remain firm against Jackson. To the disappointment of Messrs Adams and Clay Crawford soon after joined forces with Jackson, while Mr Dellett remained firm to his conviction." In person Mr Dellett was stout and somewhat ungainly; to strangers he was taciturn; to the masses, distant; he scorned every species of deception, but with those he liked and especially with the ladies, he was "one of the most elegant and engaging of men. His face was round and florid, his features well shaped and his eyes remarkably keen and sparkling.. He possessed fine conversational powers, extensive stores from reading and a vast fund of anecdote, and a humor truly Irish. His voice was pleasant and his diction elevated. When he spoke it is said that the forum was filled with hearers, either spellbound by his pathos or hurried into successive bursts of laughter.

In 1835 his wife and three out of four children died from malignant fever, and he himself suffered greatly in health, surviving for not a long period.

JOHN BAYLES EARLE, 1811.

John Bayles Earle was born on the 24th of January, 1795. He was the son of Samuel Earle, a distinguished Revolutionary hero and member of Congress, and of his wife, Harriet Harrison. He graduated first in his class in 1811, in his 17th year. William Arthur received the second honor. Among other members of the class were John Carter, Robert A. Taylor, Richard I. Manning and John Buchanan. Bayles Earle studied law at Greenville, in the meantime serving six years in a cavalry company, under Capt Kelley, in the Creek nation. In 1816 he was admitted to the Bar; in 1820 became a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1822 succeeded Warren R. Davis as solicitor of the Western circuit. At that time, according to Judge O'Neall, "his arguments were plain, perspicuous and most cogent. Few guilty persons escaped conviction while he held the solicitorship." At the age of 35, in December, 1830, he was elected Circuit Judge. In 1835 the General Assembly abolished the Appeal Court and formed a new Court of Appeal from the Judges of law and equity. Judge Earle exhibited great acumen in his opinions. In 1841 his health failed. In 1843 he suffered from a stroke of paralysis. In December, 1843, he resigned and on the 24th of May, 1844, he died. "No finer specimen of man personally," says Judge O'Neall, "ever met my eye. His fine complexion, well-formed face and intelligent eyes and vigorous form all set their seal upon him as a man. He had a noble intellect. His graduating speech on the character of Cicero and his valedictory addresses would have done credit to a man, much more so to a mere boy of 17." "Most of his opinions were written at one prolonged sitting, and, strange to say, were prepared without an erasion or interlineation from beginning to end. He was not a public speaker, being no declaimer, and spoke uninterestingly unless fully prepared. Take him, however, all in all, few men were his superiors, and as a Judge he was acknowledged as able, pure and just."

HUGH SWINTON LEGARE, 1814.

Hugh S. Legare was born in the City of Charleston January 2, 1797. His parents were Solomon Legare and Martha Swinton, and therefore blended with the blood of the Huguenots and Scots. When a child an attack of smallpox fell upon his limbs and dwarfed them, a defect which annoyed him greatly in after life. From his mother he inherited his love of books. He was taught by Mr Ward, Dr Gallagher and Judge King until his 13th year, when he went to the famous school at Willington. He entered the sophomore class in the winter of 1811-12, and at the age of 15 years joined the Clariosophic Society and attracted much attention by his ability as a debater. Before the age of 18 he graduated with first honor in the class of 1814 along with Henry Junius Nott, Waddy Thomson,

Daniel Dupre and others. He studied law in Charleston under Judge King. In May, 1818, he spent two years in Europe, gathering much information in France, Germany and Scotland. Returning to Charleston in 1820 and having arranged the financial afing in the October previous been elected a the Bar on the 12th of January, 1821, having, on the October previous been elected a member of the House of Representatives from one of the parishes. From 1824 to 1830 he was a Representative from St Phillip's and St Michael's, (including Charleston City.) At the end of this period he became Attorney General of the State. At this period he was the principal writer of the Southern Review. His essays have the imprint of the highest scholarship and his essay on "Demosthenes" is pronounced by competent critics to be the best essay of the kind in the English language.

Mr Legare was a Whig in politics, but in 1832 he received the appointment of charge d'affaires at Brussels and was, therefore, not in his native State when it was shaken over Nullification. On his return, in October, 1836, he was elected to Congress and served with great credit as a Whig. At the succeeding election, however, he was defeated. Entering again upon the practice of law he was engaged in a number of notable cases and extended his reputation. On September 13, 1841, he was appointed Attorney General of the United States by President Tyler. On May 9, 1843, he was called to the chair of Secretary of State and for a month or two enjoyed the rare distinction of holding two portfolios at once. His knowledge of the civil law was very great. In these positions he acquired great fame. On a visit to Boston in the year 1843 (?) he died much lamented. His remains were interred with public honors at Mount Auburn. Some time after the Hon Richard Yeadon removed his remains to Magnolia Cemetery, near Charleston, and erected a monument to his memory.

ELIJAH GIBERT, 1815.

When the colony of French Protestants in 1754 settled the New Bordeau country in Abbeville, Jean Louis Gibert, the pastor, brought with him his nephew, Pierre The latter married Elizabeth Bien Aime, and succeeded his uncle as manager of the affairs of the colony and took a prominent part in the management of affairs during and after the Revolution. For many years he represented the district of Abbeville in the Legislature. An advocate of the South Carolina College he sent to it one of his six sons, Elijah, as a student. This young man graduated in 1815 at the head of his class. After leaving college he entered the practice of law, and soon became engaged in the management of an estate in Mississippi. He went thither to look after this property. Nothing was ever heard of him. Foul play was suspected, but no definite tidings of his fate ever reached his relatives in South Carolina. His story is now a matter of tradition.

HON THOMAS WORTH GLOVER, 1815.

This distinguished alumnus of the South Carolina College was born at his father's plantation, near old Goose Creek Church, in the parish of St James, Goose Creek, now Berkeley County. In early youth he removed to the town of Orangeburg, and it was there his long and honorable life was spent. He was graduated with distinction in 1815 and was admitted to the Bar in 1818. Judge Glover was a marked man and left his enduring impress upon the annals of the State. His first work was that of teacher and in this useful field his first success was won. He was principal of the Poplar Springs Academy, a noted and flourishing school near Orangeburg Court House, for several years previous to, and for a short while after, his admission to the Bar. He devoted himself to the study and practice of his profession with that untiring energy which was his great characteristic. His eminent abilities soon placed him in the front rank of lawyers, and he was for years and until his elevation to the Bench, the acknowledged leader of the Orangeburg Bar, at its best period, and when it was graced by such courtly men and brilliant lawyers as Butler, Preston, Felder and others. His long and continuous service in the Legislature from 1822 to 1838, covering a period of sixteen years, shows how fully he commanded the confidence and admiration of his people. In 1838 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives, and re-elected every term without opposition until 1852, when he was elected one of the law Judges under the Constitution of 1790 for life. He was a learned and just Judge. The ermine was never worn with more conscientious and scrupulous dignity. In 1868 the reconstruction measures of the General Government forced his retirement from the Bench, when he immediately entered upon the practice of law, winning new triumphs. In 1879 he was appointed Master of Orangeburg County and filled that position with distinguished ability until his death, illustrating his lofty conception of duty and his love of law, which "he made the ruling passion of his life." He combined with the most fastidious sense of honor a charming personality and delightel in dispensing an elegant hospitality. Judge Glover was a grand man, jurist, patriot, gentleman.

CHANCELLOR WARDLAW, 1818.

Chancellor Francis Hugh Wardlaw, son of James and Hannah Clarke Wardlaw,

was born on Tuesday, December 16, 1800, at Abbeville Court House, South Carolina. He went to common English schools taught by Francis Walker, William Saddler, Flynn, Clary, Hooper, James Curry and Thomas Fulton. Began Latin at Willington, under Dr Waddel, January, 1812; and remained at that academy, learning the Latin and Greek languages, geography, logic and moral philosophy, until 1814, when from chill and fever he went home. In 1815, he was taught in arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry and surveying by Capt William Robertson. During this period, he wrote occasionally in the office of his father, by whom he was judiciously exercised in spelling, reading and writing.

Chancellor Wardlaw entered the South Carolina College in April, 1816, and graduated with the first honors of his class in December, 1818. He then began the study of law in the office of Mr A. Bowie, at Abbeville, and was admitted to practice law at Charleston, January, 1822; and equity at Columbia, May 1822. He settled at Edgefield in the same year and practiced there in partnership with Whitfield Brooks until 1825, with Wm Garrett from 1826 to 1828, with his brother, D. L. Wardlaw, 1831-1841, and finally with Wm C. Moragne to December, '46. Was editor of a paper in Edgefield 1829-32; was elected to State Convention from Edgefield in November, '32, and to House of Representatives of State Legislature in '34 and '38. In December, 1850, he was elected chancellor, and nine years later was made Judge of Court of Appeals. He was delegate from Edgefield in the conventions of 1852 and 1860, being one of only four or five persons who served in the three conventions of 1832, '52 and '60. Chancellor Wardlaw was the author of the Ordinance of Secession.

On Wednesday, April 22, 1835, at Airville, near Hamburg, in Edgefield District, he married Miss Anne Gresham, daughter of Thomas Gresham and Martha Leland Cary Lamar. He had seven children, four of whom survived him. His eldest son, Lieut Thomas Lamar, also a graduate of the South Carolina College, was killed at Fort Moultrie, July, 1862. His only surviving child, Capt James Lewis Wardlaw, is a resident of Columbia, South Carolina.

Chancellor Wardlaw died at Columbia, S. C., May 29, 1861, where he was presiding as Judge of Court of Appeals; and was buried in the Baptist Churchyard in Edgefield, S. C. He was noted for his urbanity and fondness for children.

RANDELL HUNT, 1825.

Randell Hunt was of mingled Saxon and Huguenot ancestry. His grandfather, Robert Hunt, was Governor of the Bahamas. His father, Thomas, was born at Nassau, N. P., a place afterwards made famous by the blockade runners to Charleston in the war between the States. Having graduated at Edinburgh, Thomas came to South Carolina and purchased the estate of Woodville, on the Wando River. Somewhat later he studied law in the office of J. J. Pringle. On January 1, 1805, he married Louisa Gaillard, daughter of John and Louisa Peyre Gaillard, and sister of John and Theodore Gaillard, one of whom was United States Senator for 21 years and President pro tem of that body for 14 years, while the other was chancellor and Judge on the South Carolina Bench from 1808 to 1829. (It may be mentioned here that in 1814, on the death of the Vice President, Gerry, John Gaillard was President of the Senate, and Langdon Cheves, as Speaker of the House, were the two officers in succession to the Presidency.)

From such stock came Randell Hunt, second in age of a family of twelve children, born December 31, 1806. He attended the Academy of the celebrated Bishop England, in Charleston, and left with the highest honors of his class. Even then he was noted as an omnivorous reader and industrious student, while at the same time excelling as a sportsman. In 1821 he entered the South Carolina College. The class of 1825 was one of marked ability, numbering among its members, Governor William Aiken, Judge T. N. Dawkins, Bishop Stephen Elliott, Governor James H. Hammond, Judge D. E. Huger, Jr, the Rev J. Leland Kennedy and Judge I. J. Withers, yet on graduation Randell Hunt not only led the class, but was declared by the faculty to have stood first in each department. It is said that he studied twelve hours a day regularly. Judge Withers took the second honor, Bishop Elliott and Governor Hammond standing third and fourth. Col L. F. Youmans relates an anecdote that, after Governor Hammond, Bishop Elliott and Judge Withers had in turn in later life addressed the two literary societies, Governor Hammond suggested that as three of the class had spoken in reverse order, it was proper to crown the work with an address by the first honor man. Mr Hunt was invited, but could not accept. Leaving the college Mr Hunt entered the law office of Wm L. Lance, in Charleston, and was admitted to the Bar in 1828. He soon rose to prominence, both through his great care in preparation and eloquence in presentation. South Carolina had already begun to advocate the question of tariff and in 1832 nullification profoundly stirred the State. Although but 20 years of age, Randell Hunt was one of the more prominent of the Union men. He made a speech, for which his opponents threatened to hang him, but he did not bend. After the passage of the nullification ordinance

he was a leading spirit in the Convention of Unionists which met in Columbia to protest against the ordinance, which they regarded as unlawful, while at the same time opposing the tariff. Mr Hunt proposed three resolutions: "That the Union party owes no allegiance to any Government except that of the United States, that the general committee be instructed to inquire as to the expediency of organizing and arming the Union party; and whether the assistance of the General Government shall not be invoked for maintaining the laws of the United States against the arbitrary violence which is threatened by the late Convention." A series of resolutions was adopted and signed by all of the members of the Convention, about 180 in number. Fortunately Clay's compromise tariff averted the issue in South Carolina, but Calhoun's party was ascendent in the State and a number of Unionists left South Carolina for more congenial fields of labor. Judge William Smith, of York, went to Alabama and refused a United States Judgeship offered by Jackson. William McWillie removed to Mississippi and rose to the highest distinction as Governor. Randell Hunt and his brothers established themselves in New Orleans and rose to prominence, the first becoming, in the language of Chief Justice Chase, "the king of the Bar in Louisiana;" another, Thomas, a leading physician and president of Louisiana University, and a third, Wm H. Hunt, a prominent politician, who died, while minister to Russia, in 1884.

Randell Hunt applied himself with great assiduity to the civil law, and soon became the peer of Livingston, Benjamin, Soule, Mazureau and other great civilists. For forty years he was engaged in practice, appearing in the leading cases of that period, some of which enlisted the services of great French jurists.

In the important Slaughter House cases it was the argument of Randell Hunt that induced the Supreme Court of the United States, after two hearings, to decide by a majority of one that the principal object of the fourteenth amendment is to confer citizenship on persons of the negro race, and that the States are prevented only from infringing on the privilege of citizens of the United States, leaving as before the privileges of citizens of a State to the jurisdiction of the State itself. The significance of this decision to the people of South Carolina will be understood when it is remembered that when Judge Goff endeavored to overthrow the McCrady election law as infringing the privileges of citizens of the United States Judges Fuller and Simonton overruled him, showing that voting on the question of a State Constitution is not a privilege of a citizen of the United States, and therefore the fourteenth amendment cannot be invoked, but the matter must be left to the State Courts for adjudication.

Politics did not disturb Mr Hunt seriously, though he was an intense Whig in his views and took great interest in political issues. He was urged by Mr Clay for the Attorney Generalship of the United States. In 1851 Randell Hunt met Pierre Soule on the stump in opposition to the secession and made a defence of the Union. On the dissolution of the Whig party he allied himself with the Know-Nothings and canvassed the State in 1855. Again in 1860 he advocated the election of Bell and Everett as the best solution of the great political problem. In the State Senate he earnestly combated secession the same year, and seems at first to have desired to bring the first States that seceded back into the Union by force, but when the whole South united solidly he held that they were really a people and had the inherent right of revolution. Recognizing the danger of exercising that right, like other Union men, he acquiesced in the act of the Confederacy, and after the war refused to take the oath that he had no sympathy with the rebellion. So soon as the armies of the Confederacy surrendered Mr Hunt desired reconciliation. He went to Washington and made a plea, which Johnson afterward said "was the most eloquent speech that had ever been made." He opposed universal suffrage and advocated the restoration of the States to the Union without any period of probation. Johnson wished to appoint him Provisional Governor of Louisiana, but the Cabinet opposed this policy.

During the war he had protested against the acts of B. F. Butler and that doughty general ordered his banishment, but recalled it with the remark that "Hunt is arrogant, but he knows more than ten thousand men and may be needed." Hancock also sought his advice about public orders. Under Mr Johnson's reconstruction Mr Hunt was unanimously elected United States Senator, but was not allowed to take his seat. He bitterly opposed the carpet-bag Government and the acts of the returning board, and in 1876 voted for Tilden for President.

During all his career he worked to improve the laws of the State. He was the leading spirit in the framing of the Constitution of 1851.

Education was a matter of deep concern. He was elected to a professorship in law in the University of Louisiana in 1847. In 1866 he received at the hands of his brother, President Thomas Hunt, the first degree of LL D. conferred by that university. Next year he succeeded his

brother to the presidency of the university, which was now merged with Tulane. After useful service he resigned in 1888 and on the 22d of March, 1892, he died at the age of 85 years. He is buried in Metairie Cemetery, on the outskirts of the city which was so long illumined by his intellect and character. In 1854 Mr Hunt married Miss Rehamah Ludlow, of Cincinnati, niece of the wife of Justice McLean, and sister of the wife of Chief Justice Chase. They had no children.

A biography of Randell Hunt has been written by his nephew, W. H. Hunt, from which most of the facts in this sketch have been obtained.

PROF LEWIS R. GIBBES, 1829.

Lewis R. Gibbes, eldest child of Lewis Ladson Gibbes and Maria Henrietta Drayton, was born in Charleston, S. C., August 11, 1810. The foundation of his classical education was laid at the Grammar School of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, (in the years 1821 and 1822,) then under the direction of the Rev James Wiltbank; but his preparation for college was made in the Pendleton Academy, Pendleton, S. C., in the years 1823 to 1827, under Dr Edwin Reese and Henry K. McClintock, Esq, successively principals of that academy. December 27, 1827, he was admitted to the junior class of the South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C., and graduated in December, 1829, with the highest honors, W. J. Boone being second. He entered now upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr Arthur S. Gibbes, of Pendleton, and upon the study of botany in the fields and forests surrounding his father's residence, near the village. During the year 1830, at the earnest request of the trustees, he took charge of the Pendleton Academy, and gave instruction in the classics and mathematics until a permanent principal could be elected. In November he went to Charleston, entered the office of Dr John Wagner, and took his first course of lectures in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. At the meeting of the board of trustees of the South Carolina College, December 3, 1831, he was elected tutor in mathematics, in place of Isaac W. Hayne, resigned. While tutor he continued the study of botany in the woods and sand hills around Columbia, and that of medicine in the office of Dr Thomas Wells. The results of these botanical observations he published in October, 1835, in a small pamphlet, entitled "A Catalogue of the Phoenogamous Plants of Columbia, S. C., and its Vicinity;" which contained the names of about 900 species, with notes on some of them. On the 9th of December, 1834, by request of the trustees, all the officers of the College sent in their resignations, and on the reorganization of the College Mr Gibbes found his tutorship abolished and himself constituted acting professor of mathematics. Mr Gibbes was invested with all the functions of professor and he continued to act as professor of mathematics until the close of the College term, in June, 1835, when Mr Thomas S. Twiss was finally elected professor. Mr Gibbes went to Charleston, S. C., took his second course in the Medical College of the State, and was admitted to the degree of M. D. in March, 1836, receiving the prize-cup for the French essay. He sailed now for France, and pursued his studies at Paris under the ablest professors and at the Sorbonne. He brought home from the professors botanical and conchological collections in exchange for those carried by him from this country. In November, 1837, he returned to Charleston and was elected professor of mathematics in Charleston College in February, 1838. For more than fifty-four years he retained that position. Though originally a teacher of mathematics, his subsequent course of instruction embraced astronomy, mechanics, physics and chemistry. In 1853 he declined the professorship of mathematics in the South Carolina College.

From 1848 to 1853 he did much work on the United States coast survey. Beginning with 1837, he wrote articles on subjects connected with astronomy, natural history, etc, for various publications. An article on the occultator, published in the American Journal of Science, March, 1869, was reprinted in journals in England and France. While his favorite study was astronomy, he was at home in almost every branch of modern science. The variety of his knowledge was as remarkable as its range. Natural history was a branch which he eagerly pursued, and in which he was the colleague of Agassiz, of Holbrook and of Bachman. As an astronomer he made many practical calculations. Next to astronomy botany engrossed his affections. His mind possessed the range of the telescope, the accuracy of the miscroscope and the variety of the kaleidoscope. Prof Gibbes was always a teacher; not only as a duty, but at home, by the way, everywhere, as well as in his chair as a public teacher. He proclaimed the same lofty ideal as was embodied in the remark of Agassiz: "I have no time to make money." For fifty years he was a regular and devout communicant of the Episcopal Church. Prof Gibbes died on November 21, 1894, and was laid to rest appropriately in Magnolia Cemetery. The wife of a professor in Yale, who knew and honored him, thus writes of his burial place: "And now he lies at rest under the live oaks and magnolias, and the little plants he loved and knew so well will bloom above him, and the stars he traced in their courses will shine down upon him in the earth of his own well-beloved and native land."

While the South Carolina College has

sent forth many distinguished men in all the pursuits of life, Prof Gibbes stands in the front ranks of those who have dedicated their lives to science.

WILLIAM BLANDING, 1835,

son of Abram and Mary C., (nee DeSaussure,) was born in Columbia, S. C., February 11, 1818, received his academic education at the Military School at Rice Creek Springs, Richland County, South Carolina; admitted to the South Carolina College in 1833, and was graduated in the class of 1835 with the first honor, then the salutatory; was a member of the Euphradian Society.

Upon graduation he was appointed and served as tutor of mathematics in 1836 and 1837. During these years he was also secretary of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knwledge," composed of the most distinguished men of South Carolina, and which re-established the Southern Quarterly Review.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1838 and practiced in Charleston, S. C., in copartnership with his uncle, H. A. DeSaussure.

As one of the captains of the Washington Light Infantry battalion, in the summer of 1846, under the call for a regiment from South Carolina for the Mexican war, he raised a full company of one hundred men, and, as captain, tendered it fully uniformed, and, being accepted, it became by lot Company "F" of the Palmetto regiment. This he commanded through the Mexican war, with a record concurrent with that of the regiment.

In 1849 he married Miss Magdelene Gordon, of Charleston. The same year was elected major of the Washington Light Infantry battalion.

He removed in 1854 to San Francisco, Cal, where he continued the practice of law, his knowledge of modern languages, particularly the Spanish, standing him in good stead, and he soon obtained a lucrative practice.

Having been personally acquainted with W. T. Sherman, when in command of Fort Moultrie, and subsequently during the Mexican war, Capt Blanding acted as the intermediary between Sherman, then (1836) commanding the United States troops in San Francisco, and "The Regulators," who were ridding the city under lynch law of the hoards of gamblers infesting it. A truce was patched up, but the Regulators cleaned out the city.

In 1856 he was appointed United States district attorney for California and served as such four years. While his sympathies were with the South, he took no part in the war between the States for fear of confiscation of his propery in South Carolina. Subsequent to the civil war he was appointed the chairman of the board of harbor commissioners of San Francisco, which dispensed very large appropriations, made by the United States, the State and the city for improvements of the harbor. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland one of the board of commissioners of Soldiers' Homes of the United States and in this capacity paid his only visit to the Atlantic States in 1886. He died in San Francisco, Cal.

THE HON JAMES SIMONS, 1833.

The leader of the graduating class of 1833 was a distinguished representative of a family name that has been "the synonymn for honor and integrity in South Carolina since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes."

James Simons was born in Charleston May 9, 1813, the son of James Simons, a major of cavalry in the army of the Revolution. He was prepared for college at the Academy of Henry K. McClintock, in Pendleton, after which he matriculated at the College of Charleston, where he remained eighteen months. Fortunately, perhaps, for him and for the State he entered South Carolina College, where there was a wider field for the exercise of his talents and a greater opportunity to meet and win the friendship of ardent and brilliant young men who were destined, like himself, to serve the State with distinction.

He succeeded J. H. Means, afterwards Governor of the State and a colonel in the Confederate army, as president of the Clariosophic Society, and must have early shown marked proficiency in Parliamentary law, for, as one of his friends observed, "the members were a most distinguished body, and bore themselves with as much dignity and propriety as the Legislators over whom Mr Simons afterwards presided." His class was a large one, 63 members; the contest for the honors narrowed itself down to Elisha Hamlin and himself, and after keen competition resulted in favor of James Simons.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1835 and in December of the same year married Miss Sarah Lowndes, daughter of Major Samuel Wragg, a Cantabrigian and a scholar.

Having a large family connection among the planters, he at once acquired an extensive practice, more particularly in the chancery and equity departments of his profession, and sought to extend the influence and jurisdiction of the Court of Equity as far as practicable. A distinguished jurisconsult of the Charleston Bar paid him the high compliment of saying that he was "the most accomplished equity pleader at the Bar."

In 1842 he was elected to the House of Representatives for Charleston and con-

tinued a member for twenty years successively, never having been defeated at the polls. In 1850 he was elected Speaker of the House and held that high office for twelve regular and five extra sessions, an extended term in that high office unique in the history of South Carolina and comparable only with the long term of service of John Gaillard, as President of the Senate of the United States. During all this time there was but one appeal from Mr Simons's ruling, and in that he was afterwards sustained.

His interest in his alma mater never waned during his long and useful life. It was the earnest wish of Prof Henry that Mr Simons be elected to the chair of Roman literature and belles lettres, and in 1857 Mr Simons was supported for the presidency of the College by such men as Governor Means, Governor Manning and Chief Justice O'Neall. He was thoroughly familiar with the government of the institution, having been ex-officio a trustee, while Speaker of the House, and retained as such for some years after his retirement from the chair by election of the Legislature.

It was but natural that the son of Major Simons, of the Continental establishment, and the nephew of Col Maurice Simons, the commander of the South Carolina militia at the siege of Charleston, should have a fondness for military life, and accordingly Mr Simons very naturally became a very prominent figure in the militia of the low-country of the State. On the 9th of April, 1861, he was brigadier general of the 4th brigade, S. C. M. How he acquitted himself on that fateful 10th of April may be inferred from the following extract from a letter he received from Gen Beauregard, date April 30, 1861: * * * "I beg to thank you, General, for the valuable assistance of yourself and staff in organizing and preparing for the attack on Fort Sumter, and to prevent a landing from the enemy's fleet, the forces under your command, and to thank you also for your efficient aid and gallant conduct on that memorable occasion. I hope it will be my good fortune to have yourself and command under my orders should the enemy ever attempt to effect a landing on the shores of this gallant State."

Gen Simons was chairman of the South Carolina delegation in the National Democratic Convention which met in Charleston in 1860. He was put in nomination as a delegate to the memorable State Convention of 1860, but declined, and in 1862, though urged by many friends, refused to return to the Legislature, and thus voluntarily gave up the high office of Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Several times during his public life he had been urged by his friends to wear the ermine and after the advent of the Hampton regime, in 1876, he was nominated by some of his numerous friends for Chief Justice of South Carolina; but he would not suffer his name to be presented as a candidate.

He never sought nor held any public position to which was attached pecuniary emoluments.

Gen Simons early in life was elected a member of the Cincinnati, and upon the death of the venerable Henry A. DeSaussure was chosen president of the Society in South Carolina. In 1872 he was elected vice president of the general society, the Hon Hamilton Fish, of New York, being president.

Two of Gen Simons's sons are almost as well known as their distinguished father. The Hon James Simons, who left South Carolina College in his junior year to enter the University of Leipzig. After gallant service in the army of Northern Virginia he practiced law in Charleston. He, too, was elected Speaker of the House and served with ability as such for eight years. He is now one of the leaders of the Charleston Bar.

Dr Manning Simons, president last year of the Southern Surgical Association, is generally recognized as one of the leading surgeons south of the Potomac.

Gen James Simons died April 26, 1879, with all the old man's blessings, "love, honor, obedience—troops of friends."

CHARLES PINCKNEY SULLIVAN, 1834.

Charles Pinckney Sullivan, class of 1834, was born at Likeville, Greenville County, October 3, 1811, and died at Laurens, S. C., July 26, 1876. He attended school at Cokesbury and entered the South Carolina College in 1832 from Greenville.. He graduated in 1834 with first honor, Governor Bonham standing second, and came to Laurens, where he studied law under Jas M. Irby and after under Judge O'Neall, of Newberry. He soon had a great practice and became prominent in the profession, as the State Supreme Court Reports abundantly show. In due time he was elected to the House of Representatives and continuously re-elected. In 1853 he was chairman of the House committee on education and ex-officio one of the College trustees, as will appear from Laborde's History. He was also chosen a member of the Secession Convention from this county to fill a vacancy; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865 and subsequently Senator under the reconstruction period. He was a close student always. He brought to every occasion and every question much force and was a dangerous adversary. In 1836 he married Miss Sarah Smith, of Newberry, and in 1847 married Miss Zelene Mutell Boyd, of Laurens, where he practiced law. Mr Sullivan died

in 1876 in that city, leaving a large family of children. Of his father's family there were twelve children, who became prominent in Laurens, Greenville and Anderson. There exists a printed programme of commencement exercises at his graduation, which has been loaned to the College. The subject of Mr Sullivan's graduation address was "Importance of the Study of Metaphysics."

JOHN N. FRIERSON, 1837.

John N. Frierson was born February 21, 1818, died February 19, 1887, Statesburg, Sumter County, S. C. At the age of 19 he was graduated from the South Carolina College, on December 4, 1837, carrying off the first honors of his class, in which were such men as Duncan W. Ray, John L. Manning and Louis T. Wigfall. In the year following he was sent as a delegate from South Carolina to the great Commercial Convention, which met in Augusta, the object being to promote the commerce of the sister States of Carolina and Georgia, and to advertise to the world their resources and advantages. At the early age of 20 he entered his public service. He represented Sumter County in the lower house of the Legislature during several terms from 1840. After the civil war he went to the Senate, where he served his constituents faithfully. At this time he was a trustee of his alma mater, in which he always had a profound and deep interest. After this, without his being in any sense of the word a candidate for office, he was nominated and received a highly complimentary vote for Governor, State Treasurer, the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate. Before the war of secession he had large planting interests.

THOMAS N. DAWKINS.

The Hon Thomas N. Dawkins was born in Union County, South Carolina, December 20, 1807. He was the son of Gen Dawkins, a man of great influence and large fortune. Thomas N. Dawkins graduated from the South Carolina College with honor; read law at Union. Shortly after his entrance to the ranks of the legal profession the storm of Nullification swept the State and, although the Commonwealth espoused this new doctrine by overwhelming majorities, this patriotic, cool-headed young attorney never swerved from his allegiance to the Union.

It is incontestable proof of his popularity with the people that at this time he was elected to the State Legislature by them, although differing from the majority widely. While a member of the Legislature he was elected circuit solicitor by those who opposed him politically; re-elected to the office several times, finally resigning and becoming Law Judge of South Carolina.

He espoused the cause of his native State during the civil war and after its close was elected a member of the State Convention, under the proclamation of the President for reorganizing the State Government, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that Assembly.

Then, in 1866, he held a most responsible position at a time when the laws of the State were undergoing vital change. With great assiduity and ability he discharged these duties. He was of noble presence, brilliant talents, cultivated mind and inflexible integrity He died March 20, 1870.

DR E. L. PATTON, 1846.

Edward L. Patton was born in Abbeville District on February 15, 1827. He was the son of William Patton, a successful planter and merchant, who married Miss Jane Kennedy, and was the father of nine children—four daughters and five sons. In 1833 he was murdered on the Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, and a large amount of money taken from his person, which he expected to invest in land somewhere in the West. The robber was soon arrested and suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The eldest son, A. K. Patton, fell on the battlefield of Shiloh and his remains now rest on that historic ground. A younger son, W. W. Patton, was a minister of Christ and died of cholera in St Louis, in 1849. Of the family only three survive: Mrs K. P. Kennedy, widow of President Kennedy, of Due West Female College; J. F. Patton, member of the legal profession, now residing in Bessemer, Alabama, and the subject of this sketch, whose home at present is Baltimore, Md.

In 1841 Mr Patton entered the preparatory department of Erskine College, an institution established by the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, where he remained some five years, until he completed the junior year, or class. In 1845 he was admitted to the same class in the South Carolina College. The faculty was not large, (only eight,) but composed of very able men; among whom was the president, the Hon William C. Preston; Dr Francis Lieber, editor of the Encyclopaedia Americana; Maximillian LaBorde, who subsequently prepared a history of the South Carolina College; Dr Henry, professor of Greek; Dr James H. Thornwell, chaplain and professor of moral philosophy, and other eminent scholars, who made the College famous among the literary institutions of the day. Mr Patton received his diploma with the highest distinction in 1846, in a class composed of such men as Chief Justice McIver, of the Supreme Court, and Thomas B. Jeter, who was subsequently Governor of the State.

In 1848, two years after leaving his alma mater, he entered Yale College, and devoted some months to the study of the modern languages, mostly French and Italian.

In 1854 he was elected professor of Latin by the board of trustees of Erskine College and held this position until 1859, when he became president of the same institution. At this time he married Miss Mary Bryson, daughter of the Rev Dr Bryson, of Fayettville, Tennessee.

During his administration only two classes completed the prescribed course of study, the doors of the College having been closed in consequence of the civil war. In 1865 he tendered his resignation as president of Erskine College, the future of the institution being somewhat uncertain from loss of endowments. After his retirement from the College he was connected with a classical school on Long Cane, Abbeville County, in which he had the assistance of three accomplished ladies, who contributed much to the success of the enterprise.

In 1869 he was elected president of West Tennessee, Jackson, Tennessee, and held this position some years. In 1877 he was elected professor of Greek in Erskine College, and of Hebrew in the Theological Seminary. This position he held until 1882, when he was made Latin professor of his alma mater, the South Carolina College. This chair he filled some sixteen years and since his retirement has been living in Baltimore, Md, which may be his permanent home.

THOMAS JAMISON GLOVER, 1849,

the son of Judge Worth Glover and Caroline E. Glover, was born in Orangeburg, S. C., July 30, 1830. He was educated in the schools of his native town and received his diploma from the South Carolina College in 1849, having been awarded the second honor in a very large class, Judge Charles H. Simonton, United States Circuit Judge, being first honor man. He studied law in the office of his father and was admitted to the Bar in 1851. He succeeded to the practice of Judge Glover when he was elected to the Bench in 1852, and soon built up a very lucrative business, and at the beginning of the Confederate war he stood at the head of his profession. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1860, receiving the largest vote, and volunteered in the Edisto Rifles January 3, 1861. He was elected captain of that company the same day; was elected lieutenant colonel of the 1st (Hagood's) regiment, S. C. V., and commissioned January 27, 1861, and promoted to the colonelcy of the same regiment July 21, 1862. He was wounded three times at the battle of second Manassas, August 30, 1862, while gallantly leading his regiment, and died of his wounds the next day. Col Glover had a remarkably sweet disposition, and, while he was beloved and highly esteemed by his associates of the Bar and his companions among the officers of his regiment, he was beloved and honored by the common people, who testified their high appreciation of him by many acts of friendship and kindness. He was the soul of generosity and left the impress of a man of the noblest nature upon the people of his native county, which continues to this day.

CHAS P. TOWNSEND, 1854.

Charles Pinckney Townsend was born in Marlboro, South Carolina, on the first day of July, 1835. His parents were Meakin and Rachel I. Townsend. He was a pupil of the Bennettsville Male Academy until he entered the South Carolina College in December, 1851. In December, 1854, he graduated with second appointment and delivered the valedictory oration as a member of the Euphradian Society. After his graduation he taught a school at Summerton, Clarendon County, S. C., for eighteen months. In 1856 he went to Kansas with a party of South Carolinians to participate in the election of members of a Convention to adopt a Constitution preparatory to the admission into the Union of that Territory. In 1857 he returned to South Carolina and entered the office of C. A. Thornwell to study law. He was admitted to practice law in 1858 by the old Court of Appeals. In 1859 he was elected to the House of Representatives of South Carolina from Marlboro County. His colleague was Judge J. H. Hudson.

He entered the Confederate service in April, 1861, as first lieutenant of Company "G," 8th South Carolina regiment, and remained in the service until 1865. In 1862 he was again elected to the House of Representatives from Marlboro.

After the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Bennettsville, S. C. In 1866 he was elected commissioner of equity for Marlboro County and served until 1868. In 1871 he was elected a Circuit Judge in this State and in 1875 was re-elected. After he left the Bench he resumed the practice of law at Bennettsville. In 1894 he was again elected a member of the House of Representatives from his county. In 1895 he was appointed assistant Attorney General and served in that office for four years. In 1898 he was appointed secretary for Senator McLaurin and served as such until September, 1901.

At present Mr Townsend is practicing law at Bennettsville. His first wife was Miss Amanda M. Carmel, of Columbia, S. C. His second wife was Miss Nanny

Henley, of Chatham County. N. C. His living children are Mrs T W. Bouchier, Mrs A. S. Townsend, Mrs Harry Cannon, Mrs Daniel G. Smith, B. D. Townsend, E. W. Townsend, C. P. Townsend, Dr W. Barber Townsend and Miss Eleanor Townsend.

BRIG GEN THOS M. LOGAN, 1860.

Gen Thomas M. Logan was born in Charleston, S. C., on November 3, 1840. His father was Judge George William Logan.

He is of Scotch ancestry, and throughout his life has worthily illustrated the indomitable energy and heroic courage peculiarly characteristic of that sturdy people.

His early schooling was gotten in Charleston and at the conclusion of his academic course he entered the South Carolina College. From that institution he was graduated in 1860 with marked distinction, being first-honor man of a large and exceptionally brilliant class.

Almost immediately after the completion of his college course he became a Confederate soldier.

His first service was as a private with the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston. Soon after the fall of Fort Sumter he was mainly instrumental in organizing Company A, of Hampton's Legion, and by unanimous election became its second lieutenant. The Legion hurried to the front and reached Virginia in time for gallant participation in the first battle of Manassas. Shortly thereafter Lieut Logan was made captain of his company.

His first wound was received at the battle of Gaines's Mill, near Richmond, in 1862. He recovered from this wound, however, in time to command his company in the second battle of Manassas, where, by conspicuous gallantry on the field, he won promotion and was made major of his regiment.

In the latter part of that year he again distinguished himself by exceptional gallantry and was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment. In the summer of 1863, when Col M. W. Gary was made brigadier general, Lieut Col Logan became the ranking officer and commander of the regiment. Shortly afterward this regiment was equipped as mounted infantry and attached to Gary's cavalry brigade.

In December, 1864, Brig Gen M. C. Butler was promoted to the rank of major general. Col Thomas M. Logan, (although only a junior colonel from his State,) through the united recommendation of Gen Lee, Gen Longstreet, Gen Wade Hampton and Gen Butler, received his commission as brigadier general and was at the time of his promotion the youngest officer of such rank in the Confederate army.

During the last year of the war he was attached to Gen Johnston's army in North Carolina. He was in command of the rear guard after the retreat through Raleigh, and near that city, at the head of Keith's batalion, of his brigade, Gen Logan led the last cavalry charge of the war.

Immediately after Johnston's surrender at Greensboro he applied himself to the study of law, went to Virginia and made his home in Richmond, where he practiced his chosen profession with marked success.

He has spent much of his time in New York since 1879, though never sacrificing his Virginia citizenship.

He is refined in both word and action. In short, he has the courage of a soldier and the invariable courtesy of a gallant—he is, in truth, a golden-hearted gentleman.

ISAAC McPHERSON HUTSON, 1839.

Isaac McPherson Hutson was born in McPhersonville, S. C., Beaufort District, September 3, 1819. He entered the South Carolina College when he was 18 years of age. He was so thoroughly prepared that he entered the junior class and graduated with first honor in 1839. He subsequently studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1842. He then moved to Barnwell and practiced law there for the rest of his life.

In 1878, at the unanimous call of his county, he accepted a nomination to the House of Representatives and served for one term with characteristic intelligence and ability. At the time of his death he was the oldest survivor (with the exception of Judge Alfred Aldrich) of that singularly bright constellation, which numbered among its stars such names as Edmund Bellinger, Angus Patterson, W. A. Owens and others. In the words of his friend and brother lawyer, Judge A. P. Aldrich, "he was not only an eminent lawyer, but a most conscientious legal adviser. His earnest effort was to discover the truth of his case—and if his honest legal mind did not convince him that he was advocating right and justice he would give up the case rather than advocate what he thought was not the cause of right or truth." He passed to his reward on the 10th of June, 1887.

HASKELL SMITH RHETT, 1840.

Haskell Smith Rhett was the son of James Smith Rhett and Charlotte Thomson Haskell. He was born in Charleston, November 13, 1818. He was prepared for college in Beaufort by Isaac M. Stuart, of Andover, Mass. Entering college he graduated in 1840 with the first honor of his class, Thomas M. Hanckel taking second place. He studied law and practiced for several years at Gillisonville, also engag-

ing in the planting of rice. During the war Capt Rhett entered Capt Melchers's company, but was soon detailed to superintend some river defences and was next made Judge Advocate. After the war he resumed planting, but died in 1868 in the 50th year of his age. He married Miss Rosa Means, who, with four children, survives him.

WILLIAM PINCKNEY STARKE, 1842.

William Pinckney Starke was the son of Wyatt W. Starke, an alumnus of the South Carolina College and a man of wealth. William Pinckney entered college and graduated at the head of his class in 1842. Possessing large fortune he spent much of his time in travel and made a special studied of the Troad, in connection with his reading of Homer's Iliad, then entered the office of Mr Petigru, but somewhat later became a wealthy planter in the Mississippi Valley. He was a student and a philosopher, so that when the end came and his fortune and his immediate family were gone he betook himself to the contemplation of religion and the delights of literature. Often in straitened circumstances he was as cheery as the possessor of ample fortune. During this period, hearing of an acquaintance who had inherited several millions, he was asked, "What would you do with it if you had it?" "I would buy a package of smoking tobacco for thirty-five cents and contribute the balance to pay the just debts of South Carolina." Col Starke was a charming raconteur. His fund of learning and of anecdotes was inexhaustible. While engaged at Fort Hill in the preparation of a life of John C. Calhoun Col Starke died on the 12th of October, 1886. During his life the homes of his many friends were always open to receive him and in death they mourned him for his sterling worth.

COL JAMES M. PERRIN, 1843.

James M. Perrin was born in the southern portion of Abbeville District, South Carolina, on the 8th day of June, 1822. At a very tender age he was deprived by his death of the counsel, love and sympathy of a kind and prudent father. On this account his early training and education was looked after by an elder brother, the Hon Thomas C. Perrin, who gave him the advantage of the best training schools of that day. He afterwards entered South Carolina College and graduated with distinction from that honored institution in the year 1843. He chose the law as his profession and was admitted to the Bar in 1845. Soon after his admission to the Bar hostilities with Mexico occurred and upon the call for volunteers he tendered his services, and as a private in Capt Foster Marshall's company left in the winter of 1846 for the distant seat of war. He participated actively in every battle in which the famous Palmetto regiment was engaged. His conduct in the battle of Churubusco is honorably mentioned in the reports of the war department and he was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army by President Polk, but resigned after the Mexican hostilities were over. After the Mexican war he devoted himself to the practice of law at Abbeville, being associated as partner at various times and up to his death with the Hon Samuel McGowan and the Hon James S. Cothran. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he unhesitatingly cast his fortunes on the side of the Confederacy, raising a company, of which he was captain, and taking part in the capture of Fort Sumter. When the seat of war was transferred to Virginia he recruited another company, which was attached to the 1st South Carolina rifles, and by promotion rose to the command of this celebrated regiment, having filled every rank in the regiment from captain to colonel. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, while in command of his regiment, he was mortally wounded and died the next day. His remains were buried in the cemetery at Abbeville. In 1862 Col Perrin was elected a member of the South Carolina Legislature and participated in the deliberations of that body in December of that year. One of his colleagues in the Legislature, who knew him well, in speaking of him after his death used this language: "Religion adorned and vivified his natural virtues. It made him a conscientious lawyer—a worthy citizen—a brave and beloved officer—an honest Representative—a distinguished patriot. It made him a tender husband—a kind father—an affectionate relative—a sincere friend. It enabled him to live without reproach—to die without fear."

SAMUEL J. BARNETT, 1843.

Samuel J. Barnett was born March 6, 1824, entered college 1840 and graduated first in his class 1843, C. D. Melton taking second honor. May 7, 1846, he married Miss Elizabeth Stone. He died in his native town, Washington, Georgia, leaving four sons and three daughters, March 23, 1896. After leaving college Mr Barnett practiced law in Washington, Ga. His health was delicate for many years, but he wrought industriously and to the purpose. In his dealings with men he was always characterized by a spirit of fairness and justice. A man of exquisite humor, his conversation was always interesting and often instructive. He had a large circle of friends and visitors were charmed by his hospitality. He held no public office, but his influence was widespread for good.

JAMES LOWNDES, 1854.

James Lowndes was born in Charleston, January 6, 1835, was prepared at Mr Coate's school and entered the sophomore class of the South Carolina College in December, 1850. In December, 1852, he left college temporarily; re-entering the junior class December, 1853. He graduated with first honor in 1854, Mr Benjamin R. Stuart taking the second place. After graduating Mr Lowndes sailed for Europe and matriculated at Bonn in the April semester in 1855. He then entered Gottingen in the winter semester of 1855-56. He then further prosecuted his studies at Geneva and at Blois, in France. Returning to South Carolina he was admitted to the Bar in 1858. In 1860 he was appointed by James L. Petigru one of his assistants as commissioner to prepare a Code of the laws of South Carolina. He then entered the military service of South Carolina and later on was in the Confederate army, serving with great gallantry all through, rising to the rank of captain and surrendering at Appomattox. Returning to Charleston Capt Lowndes resumed the practice of law in December, 1865. South Carolina was so prostrated during reconstruction that little hope was held out for the future. Capt Lowndes removed to Washington, January 1, 1875, and opened a law office there. Since that time he has continued to practice his profession with great success. Although taking no active part in political life his ability has been several times recognized by the Government. He was a member of the international sanitary commission held in Washington in 1881. In February, 1882, he was appointed a member of the Spanish claims commission on behalf of the Government.

PATRICK HENRY NELSON, 1844.

Patrick Henry Nelson, son of Samuel Henry Nelson and Amarintha Carson McCauley, was born near Black River, Clarendon District, July 26, 1824, and was prepared at Mount Zion Institute by James W. Hudson. He entered college from Sumter and graduated first in the class of 1844. This was the greater honor in that Dr James H. Carlisle was the second honor man. In college Mr Nelson was a member of the Euphradian Society and captain of the College Cadets. In 1850 he was elected brigadier of the militia and some time after was major general. When the war came on Patrick Nelson raised a battalion, afterwards known as the 7th battalion, which was attached to Hagood's brigade. Going to Virgina the brigade participated in several severe engagements and suffered heavy losses. On June 24, 1864, Col Nelson led a forlorn hope and while at the head of his troops received a wound and fell. The Confederates retired and the fate of Col Nelson for a long time was not certainly known. After the war, however, on the statements of some of his men who saw him fall, a search was made and his body was found and identified by certain dentist's work and by articles of dresss. Col Nelson's gallantry received honorable mention. In 1847 Col Nelson married Miss Emma Sarah Cantey, who, with two children, still survives.

REV DR WM H. CAMPBELL, 1846,

was a native of Fairfield and received his early education at Mount Zion Academy, Winnsboro, and at the South Carolina College, where he graduated in 1846. On leaving college he was for a few years engaged in teaching at the Columbia Male Academy. During this period he also took up the study of law and in less than a year was admitted to practice. In 1850 he made his home at Greenville, opened a law office and purchased the Mountaineer, newspaper, which he edited for some time in addition to his legal practice. Achieving considerable prominence in the community he was elected to the Legislature and represented his county in the Secession Convention of 1860. In August of 18[illegible] he completed the organization of a company intended for the regiment of Col Maxcy Gregg, but which was, however, assigned to duty as a battery of light artillery. He commanded the battery until, in 1862, he was commissioned major and the battery was given to Major Earle, and was thereafter known as Earle's battery. At a later date Major Campbell was promoted to lieutenant colonel of artillery and given command of the lines on James Island. During the last ten days of the army in Carolina he had command of all the artillery at Greensboro. Upon the close of hostilities he returned to Greenville, resumed the practice of law and gave considerable attention to political affairs. He was made president of the central Democratic club of the county and under the Provisional Government was elected District Judge in 1866, but was removed by Gen Canby. In the meantime he had been preparing to enter the ministry. In 1870 he was ordained deacon, in January, 1871, took charge of the Episcopal Church at Winnsboro and in the following October was ordained a priest by Bishop Davis. He remained at Winnsboro for four years and the following three years were spent as rector of St Luke's Church at Charleston. He then began his service at St Paul's Church, in which he has won high honors and contributed greatly to the spiritual welfare of the city and its moral advancement. A few years ago he received the well-merited degree of doctor of divinity.

JAMES CONNER, 1849,

of Charleston, S. C., son of Henry W. Conner, was born September 1, 1829. He ent-

erred South Carolina College in 1846, graduating in 1849, and, choosing law as his profession, studied in the office of the Hon James L. Petigru, from which he was admitted to the bar in 1852, with every promise of influence and position, which his capacity for work, together with his high sence of justice and honor, soon realized. "Resolute, moderate, clear of envy, yet not without that finer ambition which makes men great and pure," he held but two offices—both professional—United States attorney in 1856 and Attorney General of South Carolina in 1876, giving to both his best ability and conscientious work in the discharge of duties which called for not only high intellect, but also unselfish interpretation of his sense of right. The first office he resigned in 1860. When his State became the scene of great political agitation, leading to its subsequent withdrawal from the Union, the second he gave back, when he felt the work was done, when his counsel and influence had secured the safety of Charleston, and he realized the tremendous strain was sapping his health, which had never recovered from the wounds of 1862.

Gen Conner went into service as captain of the Montgomery Guard, stationed first on Morris Island, from there going to Virginia as captain of Company A, Washington Light Infantry, of Hampton Legion. He was promoted major for conspicuous gallantry at Manassas, July, 1861, assuming command of the Legion when Gen Hampton was wounded on that day. From this time to January, 1862, when he was made colonel of the 22d North Carolina regiment, he was in active service, receiving at Mechanicsville, the first of the seven days' battles around Richmond, such severe wounds he was compelled to leave his command and rest for six months, battling not with opposing armies, but for strength to live, to pick up the interests and ambitions which awaited his recovery. In 1863 he rejoined the Army of Northern Virginia, participating at Chancellorsville, after which he was again obliged to return home for rest. Being disabled temporarily for further field duty, he was detailed one of the Judges of the Military Court, with rank of colonel of cavalry, holding this position until, growing restive, feeling himself sufficiently restored, he again sought his command, was assigned as acting major general to McGowan's South Carolina and Lane's North Carolina brigades, holding these until the recovery of Gen McGowan. Later he was given Kershaw's brigade and was assigned to Early's army in the Valley of Virginia, taking most active part in the battle of Fisher's Hill, October, 1864, where, receiving desperate wounds, he was never again strong enough to rejoin the army. Gen Conner had many evidences of esteem and confidence from Gen Robert E. Lee, and it was under most flattering circumstances that he was placed at the head of Kershaw's brigade after having been in the following engagements: Fort Sumter, Manassas, Yorktown, New Stone Point, West Point, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Fussell's Mill, Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Road, Reams's Station, Winchester, Fort Republic and Cedar Run.

After the war, in the spring of 1865, he returned to Charleston to renew his profession and build up what was wrecked, devoting himself to this, desiring no public life and keeping free from all political issues until 1870, when he became interested in the Reform ticket. Later, in 1876, he was a delegate to the May Convention, and again in August, when in Columbia the ticket was formed, with Gen Hampton as Governor and Gen Conner as Attorney General, from which period he was the close counsellor of Gen Hampton, through that memorable epoch in the history of the State's redemption, earning from his chief when giving back his office "the consciousness of having done his whole duty."

JAMES PICKET ADAMS, 1848.

James Picket Adams, third son of Robert Adams and Charlotte Belton Picket, was born September 2, 1828, at Rocky Creek, Chester. He was prepared by Andrew Vinson and D. W. Ray, graduates of the South Carolina College, and entered the College in 1845, graduating first in 1848, his favorite studies being classics. Septimus Blanding was second. Shortly after graduation he suffered from a severe attack of fever, which impaired his constitution. In 1859 he made a tour in Europe. At the beginning of the war he was colonel of a cavalry regiment, which he offered to President Davis. It was declined and Mr Adams, after the battles of Manassas, called the President's attention to the fact that a good regiment of cavalry would be very useful to complete the victory. Mr Adams was in command of a battalion of cavalry on the coast for a time and then, as a staff officer, saw hard service in the Gettysburg campaign. By request of Gen Butler he was assigned to his staff and so bore himself as to receive the highest encomium from his superior officer. At Trevillian's Station he was dangerously wounded. After the surrender Major Adams returnsd home and engaged in planting.

Gen Butler says: "Always prompted by a high sense of duty, he was, without the slightest bravado, the most indifferent man to danger I have ever known."

Major Adams served in the Legislature twice before the war, voting for the Secession Convention, and once since. He was a delegate to the Greeley Nominating

Convention. He married Miss Margaret Johnson, of Winnsboro, and has two children. His father, two brothers and many relatives attended College.

ISAAC DONNOM WITHERSPOON

was born at Yorkville, S. C., February 7, 1833, the son of I. D. Witherspoon, a distinguished citizen and lawyer of the State. Admitted to the Bar in 1856 and began the practice in Montgomery, Alabama, where he remained a year or two. Married first to Miss Janet Reese, of Alabama, who died without issue about a year afterward; married a second time to Miss Margaret E. Wright, of Yorkville, who, with their two children, William and Leslie, survive him. Volunteered as a Confederate soldier in August, 1861, and was made lieutenant in Company A, 12th South Carolina regiment. His health failing, he was assigned to duty in the commissary department in Columbia, and remained there until the close of the war. Returned to the Bar after the war, practicing with Col W. B. Wilson, who had been his father's law partner. In 1876 he was made Senator for York County and temporary President of the Senate. In 1877 C. E. Spencer became his law partner and so continued until February, 1882, when he was elevated to the Bench as Judge of the 6th judicial district, serving continuously for sixteen years, when he declined to offer for reelection. In February, 1898, he resumed the practice of law with his old partner, that relationship continuing until his death, March 24, 1901. In 1899 he was made a ruling elder in the Yorkville Presbyterian Church.

REV EDWARD HENRY BUIST, 1858,

was born in Charleston, S. C., in October, 1838. His father was the Rev Arthur Buist and his grandfather the great Dr George Buist. Both of these were pastors of the Scotch Church in Charleston. His father dying while he was quite young, he was brought up by his uncle, the Rev Dr E. T. Buist. He graduated in 1858 at the South Carolina College, bearing off the first honor. He entered Columbia Theological Seminary and graduated in 1861. He was licensed to preach by South Carolina Presbytery and served as pastor of the churches of Newberry, Society Hill and Cheraw. He married Miss Sebring, of Charleston. He was much loved and respected. As a scholar he was thorough, as a thinker he was profound, an an orator he was eloquent and logical. He was indoctrinated by the living principles enunciated by the great Thornwell, at whose feet he sat an enthusiastic pupil. He died at Cheraw September 10, 1882.

EUGENE BLACKBURN GARY, 1872,

was born at Cokesbury, August 22, 1854. He attended the excellent school of his native town and afterwards was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1872. He then read law with his distinguished uncle, Gen M. W. Gary, and was admitted to the Bar in 1875. Locating at Abbeville, which was noted for the able lawyers which made up its Bar, he soon had a lucrative practice, and was retained in some of the most important cases ever tried in the county. He was attorney for the Hon D. Wyatt Aiken when his seat in Congress was unsuccessfully contested by Gen Stolbrand.

Mr Gary was elected county chairman of the Democratic party of Abbeville County over Senator Maxwell and was retained in the position four terms.

In 1889 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1890 and 1892 he was made Lieutenant Governor and in 1893 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1900 he was re-elected to the same high position, which he now occupies, to the satisfaction of the people.

His opinions are highly regarded by the legal profession and are set forth in clear language, and he never allows the merits of the cases decided to be obscured by sophistry or technicalities.

Judge Gary has delivered a number of addresses, which attracted attention in the State and beyond its limits.

Judge Gary is a bright Mason and has been highly honored by the fraternity. As presiding officer of the Senate he gained great distinction. He was prompt, able and impartial in his rulings.

Judge Gary is a son of the late Dr F. F. Gary, a distinguished physician and Representative of Abbeville in the House. He is a brother of Judge Ernest Gary, former Speaker of the House; the Hon Frank B. Gary and of Mrs James M. Eason, of Charleston.

His mother was Miss Caroline Blackburn, a lineal descendant of William Blackburn, who was killed at King's Mountain fighting for American liberty.

Judge Gary married Miss Eliza Tusten, of Abbeville, who is a lineal descendant of the Hon Benjamin Tusten, who was a member of the first Colonial Congress from New York. His son of the same name was colonel of a regiment in the Revolutionary war and fell at its head, and his memory is preserved by a monument erected in Goshen, New York, by the public.

Judge Gary is in the full possession of his great mental abilities and has the prospect of many years of an honorable and useful life to be spent in the service of the State.

THOMAS N. WAUL, 1833.

Gen Thomas Neville Waul, now of Ney-

land, Texas, was born near Statesburg, South Carolina, January 5, 1813, the "sole issue of the marriage and the sole remaining descendant of the Carolina Wauls." The family first emigrated to Virginia and thence spread among the Southern and Western States. His ancestors on both sides fought under Sumter and settled near Statesburg after peace was restored. Thomas Waul entered the South Carolina College, his name appearing on the Clariosophic roll in 1819 as having entered from Columbia. In 1831-32 he left College while a junior, being unable to graduate, owing to the death of his father and his own ill health. Leaving all his small patrimony to his step-mother, he travelled on horseback to Florence, Alabama, and, although but 17 years old, was elected principal of the academy. The intrepidity which induced a youth of that age to plunge into a new and distant region was a presage of his future. The next year he removed to Vicksburg, when he was invited to enter the law office of the brilliant Sargent S. Prentiss. In 1835 he was licensed to practice before reaching his majority and was soon made district attorney of the River District. Here he married Miss Mary Simmons, of Georgia. After acquiring a competency he removed to Gonzales County, Texas, as a planter, but opened a temporary law office in New Orleans. Later on, an ardent disciple of Calhoun, he entered with impetuosity into a canvass against the Know Nothing party. He was, after a vigorous campaign, defeated for Congress by A. J. Hamilton, owing to the great influence of Gen Sam Houston arrayed against him. When the other Southern States seceded Governor Houston refused to summon the Texas Legislature. It met of its own accord. Gen Waul held that, whether right or wrong, Texas could not stand out against her Southern sisters. He was sent to the Provincial Congress at Montgomery and urged preparations for a desperate struggle. Refusing longer to serve in that Congress he entered the field at the head of Waul's Legion, composed of 2,000 men, and participated in many battles of the Western army. He defended Yazoo Pass for a long time and inflicted severe losses on the enemy. Owing to Gen Waul's defence Vicksburg was long saved from surrender. In one of his engagements he was severely wounded. He accepted the results of the war.

Elected against his wish to the Reconstruction Convention of 1865 Gen Waul entered heartily into all measures calculated to restore peace and order in the State. Thrown again upon his personal efforts he resumed the practice of law in Galveston, Texas, selecting chiefly cases in admiralty and commercial law and Federal questions. He has long been president of the Texas Bar Association. His biographer says that, "in culture, accomplishments and all that constitutes a vigorous manhood of the highest type, Gen Waul is without a superior in Texas." He has long been a member of the Baptist Church.

Gen Waul is a charming conversationalist, full of interesting reminiscences. Although 90 years of age he is robust and vigorous and is interested in all that passes.

Such are the men that have been sent forth by South Carolina and the South Carolina College to build up the great West and establish a standard of culture and power.

HON LOUIS T. WIGFALL.

Louis Trezevant Wigfall was born on the plantation of his father, Levy Durand Wigfall, in Edgefield District, S. C., April 21, 1816. He attended the South Carolina College until the outbreak of the Seminole war, when he enlisted and received a commission as lieutenant of volunteers. After the close of the war he studied law at the University of Virginia and upon his admission to the Bar he removed to Texas and practiced law in Marshall, Harrision County. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1856-57 and to the State Senate, 1859-60. While serving in the State Senate in the winter of 1860 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, where he took his seat January 4, 1860.

He soon made himself felt as a power on the side of his colleagues from the South. Texas was his adopted State, but his love for the State of his birth, South Carolina, amounted to a passion. He had learned his political teachings at the feet of John C. Calhoun and George McDuffie and was an ardent believer in the sovereign rights of the States. He was a fine classical scholar, a great reader; he knew his Shakespeare from cover to cover; a brilliant orator, whose eloquence was only equalled by the beauty of his enunciation and the charm of his delivery. His quickness at repartee made him a dangerous adversary in debate and his apt quotations would point the retort in a manner to cause confusion to his opponent and be the delight of his audience.

When hostilities had begun Texas had not seceded and he remained at his post in the United States Senate, where his brilliant and defiant rejoinders to the charges against his people and his eloquent advocacy of the justice and right of the Southern cause won for him an immortal distinction. Among the more notable of his speeches at that time were his answers to Charles Sumner in the Senate, speeches listened to by thousands of people in the gallery day after day with ever increasing interest and enthusiasm. A peculiar interest attaching to

these contests between Sumner and himself, owing to the well known fact that he himself, in his manhood, fought a duel with Preston Brooks, who had afterwards had the famous difficulty with the Massachusetts Senator. After Texas seceded he went to Montgomery, Ala, at once; was there at the forming of the Confederacy and was one of the signers of the Constitution.

He was in Charleston at the bombardment of Fort Sumter and served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen Beauregard. He was stationed on Morris Island, under James Simons, and, on seeing the second barracks in flames and the flag staff shot away, determined to make his way to the fort in the face of almost certain death and persuaded Major Anderson to desist from a defence manifestly unavailing and save useless bloodshed. With three negro boatmen he crossed the bay and in the face of a terrific cross-fire of ball and shell, holding his sword with his handkerchief tied to the end as a flag of truce and entering the fort through an embrasure, insisted on surrender by Major Anderson, as further resistance was useless. This act of heroism and humanity won for him great distinction.

After the battle of Fort Sumter he went to Richmond, where he was commissioned colonel of the 1st Texas infantry August 28, 1861. On October 1, of the same year, he was made brigadier general and first commander of the Texas brigade, including 1st, 4th and 5th Texas, of the army of Northern Virginia. He resigned from that command to take his seat in the Confederate Senate, to which body he had been elected from Texas. But he continued to serve his country in the field as staff officer whenever opportunity offered, notably, in the battles around Richmond. He remained in the Confederate Senate until the close of the war and after the cause was lost he sailed from Galveston for England, where he remained for three years. On his return to America he settled in Baltimore.

While on a visit to Texas he died at Galveston, February 10, 1873, and is buried in Trinity Cemetery. The inscription on his tombstone describes his character and his life, "Brave, tender and true."

Louis Trezevant Wigfall.
United States Senator from Texas.
Confederate State Senator from Texas.
Colonel of 1st Texas regiment, C. S. A.
Brigadier General, C. S. A.
First commander of Texas brigade, A. N. Va.
Signer Confederate States Constitution.
Member State Legislature and Senate of Texas.

WARREN RANSOM DAVIS, 1810.

Warren Ransom Davis, born 1793, died 1834, was the son of William Ransom Davis, a Revolutionary captain, under Sumter, who came from Virginia and settled in the Santee; and of his second wife, Miss Cantey, sister of the wife of the first Wade Hampton. He was a half brother of John Norval Davis, who graduated in the class of 1808, and was twenty years a State Senator, of Mrs Leonora Spann and of William R. Davis, of the class of 1808, who died at 21. He was full brother of Mrs Martha Colhoun, wife of John Ewing Colhoun, and of Henry Davis, of the class of 1811, who was a physician and died at an early age. A portrait of Warren R. Davis, taken probably a little after the time of his graduation, reveals a face of extraordinary beauty and poetic cast. A pronounced "pompadour" and an open Byron collar are characteristic of that period when the English Bard awakened to find himself famous, to scoff at Scotch reviewers, with their oatmeal and sour tempers, and to set the style for the smart young men of two continents. "Mr Davis, after graduation," says Judge O'Neall, "studied law in Columbia until 1814. Then he entered the Bar at Pendleton, the home of his brother-in-law." At the same time his warm friend, McDuffie, was also attracted to that mountain home of wealth and culture. Davis succeeded at once, but McDuffie failed and returned to Edgefield to enter from that place upon his magnificent career. Succeeding Mr Saxon as solicitor of the Western circuit in 1818. Mr Davis soon achieved a reputation and secured a large practice. "His genial, rollicking manners," his wit and humor, his poetic temper and magnetic personality attracted so many admirers that he was attracted into public life. In 1824, after two unsuccessful efforts, he was elected to Congress from Greenville and Pendleton and was re-elected continuously until his death, in 1834. In the last campaign, the Hon B. F. Perry made a vigorous, though friendly contest, on the issue of Nullification and Union, and was defeated by a narrow margin of sixty votes out of several thousand, for at that time, as at a later day, the Piedmont contained many friends of the Union.

In Congress Mr Davis served as chairman of the judiciary committee and made a number of creditable speeches.

He shone chiefly, however, as a wit and bon vivant, adapting himself to any society. David Crockett was an ardent admirer and confided to Davis, "It is strange that I am afraid to speak here when I know I can whip any man in the house." Crockett showed one of his letters to Davis, who remarked that the ideas were good, but the spelling was

bad. "How can I do better?" Get a dictionary," replied Davis. A few days after Crockett remarked, "I believe with that little book I can beat any man spelling in Congress." At a circus Crockett compared a monkey to a certain Congressman who overheard him, "You should apologize," said Davis. "To the Congressman or the monkey?" asked Crockett, with great composure. A certain maiden lady in Washington vented her wit upon Davis, as she thought, with great effect. In revenge he confided to his lady friends that he was informed she was engaged to be married to the Siamese twins. This made her an enemy for life. It was impossible for one so endowed with social gifts to engage in serious work, and difficult to preserve health while gratifying convivial tastes. At the age of 41 this gifted son of South Carolina lay upon his death bed. To his friend, Dixon H. Lewis, who was seated beside him, he said: "Let me die gracefully and not kicking," and with this half jesting, half serious remark, wrapped the drapery of his couch about him, turned his face to the wall and peacefully passed away. Governor Perry, from whose sketch these anecdotes are gathered, says that Warren R. Davis was never despondent and never out of humor in spite of adverse circumstances.

It has been alleged against the South in disparagement that she has had no poets. This was not for want of the divine afflatus, but for want of environment. Law and politics afford to Southern men a more congenial field than literature. Had Warren R. Davis applied himself seriously to the task with reversed stylus he could have composed society verses of the highest order. But his poetic thoughts were scattered in profusion orally in the ball or banqueting room, amid the flashing of eyes and the clinking of glasses.

He cared not to polish his gems; they were thrown out in the rough. Some fugitive pieces have been preserved, among them one to "Johnson's Wife of Louisiana," to the air of "Roy's Wife," was much admired at the time. A more serious effort in "Sumter Crossing the Wateree" has been lost for years.

The talent, the wit, the bon hommie of Warren R. Davis, live chiefly in tradition, which is fast fading away. But a past generation loved to talk of him and repeat his quips and sallies and adventures and escapes.

He died unmarried and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington. His portrait is in the possession of his nephew, Mr Edward B. Calhoun, of Abbeville.

It was while returning from the funeral of Warren R. Davis that President Jackson was confronted by an assassin, who attempted to fire upon him. The pistol missed fire and Jackson rushed himself upon his assailant, who was arrested, and said to be insane."

STEPHEN D. MILLER, 1808,

was born in Waxhaw settlement of Lancaster District, South Carolina, in May, 1787. He was the son of William and Margaret Miller. His father died when Stephen was just a few years old, so his education was entrusted to the Rev Mr Couser, a fine scholar in classics and theology.

Stephen D. Miller graduated from the South Carolina College in 1808. He studied law in Sumter under John S. Richardson and was admitted to the Bar at Columbia in 1811. He was elected to the office of Attorney General in the next year. Mr Miller then settled in Statesburg.

In 1814 he married Miss Dick, of Sumter. In 1818 Mr Miller was elected to Congress from Sumter to take the place of Mr Richardson, who had resigned for business reasons. While in Congress at first Mr Miller was one of the South Carolina statesmen who opposed Mr Calhoun.

At the expiration of his office he returned home and resumed his practice in Sumter, Lancaster and Kershaw districts. In 1822 he was elected State Senator from Sumter and served for three successive terms, and in 1828 was made Governor. In 1830 Governor Miller was sent to the United States Senate, but after serving two years he had to resign on account of ill health. Governor Miller was a member of the Convention which passed the Nullification Ordinance, also of the Convention which rescinded the same.

In 1835 he removed to a plantation in Mississippi, thinking that a change of climate would improve his health, but it seems to have been useless, for he died two years later, on March 8, 1838.

CHANCELLOR JOB JOHNSTONE.

Job Johnston was born in Fairfield, 7th June, 1793, and graduated in the South Carolina College in 1810 in a large and strong class. He studied medicine, but soon found that his bent was towards the law, which he studied, and began to practice in 1818 as partner of the Hon John Belton O'Neall. In 1826-30 he was clerk of the Senate and in that year received the high compliment of an election as chancellor. In this position he acquired and sustained a large reputation. It has been said that during twenty-one years of his administration no one lost his right or his estate through the maladministration of Job Johnston. In 1859 he was made Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. After an honorable and useful career Chancellor Johnston died in Newberry, S. C.,

April 15, 1862. He married twice and left several sons and daughters.

RICHARD IRVINE MANNING, 1811,

was born May 1, 1789, in Clarendon District, South Carolina. His father, Lieut Lawrence Manning, served in the famous command of "Light Horse Harry Lee."

Richard I. Manning graduated from the South Carolina College in 1811. The war of 1812 broke out before he could take a profession. He was elected captain of a volunteer company, which was sent to Charleston, as that city was in danger of an attack from the British fleet.

When the war ended Mr Manning was elected a member of the Legislature and in 1824 was made Governor of South Carolina and served for two years.

During Mr Manning's term of office Gen Lafayette made his second visit to this country. On his visit to Charleston he was entertained at the home of Governor Manning, in Clarendon County.

In 1834 Mr Manning was elected to Congress as a Union Democrat from Clarendon District, but before the completion of his term of office he died in Philadelphia, May 1, 1836. Clarendon has since named its county seat after Governor Manning.

HENRY LAURENS PINCKNEY, 1812.

Henry Laurens Pinckney, the son of Charles Pinckney, who held nearly every office in the gift of the people, was born in Charleston, S. C., September 24, 1794. He graduated from the South Carolina College with first honors in 1812, studied law in the office of his brother, Robert Y. Hayne, and was admitted to the Bar, but never practiced. He was in the Legislature from 1816 to 1832, during eight years being chairman of the ways and means committee. He was three times intendant and three times Mayor of the City of Charleston. As a Democrat he served in Congress from 1816 to 1832. Van Buren appointed him collector of the port of Charleston in 1819. He founded the Charleston Mercury, the organ of the States' Rights party, and was for fifteen years its State editor. He published memoirs of Jonathan Maxey, Robert Y. Hayne and Andrew Jackson. Besides this he published many orations and addresses. He possessed great power of eloquence and inherited his father's popularity. He died in Charleston, February 3, 1863.

BEAUFORT T. WATTS, 1812.

a graduate of 1812, was born in Laurens County, April 10, 1798, on Saluda River, of parents or grandparents who had emigrated from Virginia. The father was John Watts, a planter, his mother, Margaret Pollard. Members of both families participated in the Revolutionary struggle on the Whig side in Virginia. Col Watts, as he was generally known, had his academic preparation for college at an academy in Newberry County, where many prominent men of that day had their early training, the site of the academy not far from what is now known as Hopewell, in Laurens County. Col Watts's father was dying about the time of his graduation and he was not present on the occasion of commencement, subsequently receiving his diploma. His father having left a widow and ten children he being the oldest, had the care and supervision of the estate and family. His first public employment was as paymaster in the United States army, with the rank of captain. While serving in this capacity he passed much time at New Orleans and at posts and military stations on the Mississippi River and tributaries then bordering the United States. It was probably during this time that he became familiar with the French language, which he afterwards wrote with facility and spoke without difficulty.

Resigning this position on account of ill health he returned to South Carolina and was admitted to the Bar in 1819 from the office of George McDuffie, afterwards Governor, or that of Benjamin Yancey, the father of the celebrated orator, William Yancey, and who once practiced at Laurens Court House. It was about this time that Col Watts was elected Secretary of State for South Carolina, the term being for four years, and the chief office in the City of Charleston. In 1824 he was commissioned as secretary of the American legation at Bogota, Republic of Colombia, South America. Holding this position for a short time, he was subsequently charge d'affaires, accredited to that Republic, where he remained probably until 1828. While in that position his correspondence was voluminous with the home authorities and the officials of that Republic, and is of a most interesting character, one or more of the letters being from Gen Bolivar. In 1828 he was commissioned as secretary of the American legation at the Court of the Czar, St Petersburg, Russia, John Middleton, of this State, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary representing the Government of the United States. At the end of this mission, returning to South Carolina, he was made quartermaster general of the State and private secretary to the Governor, George McDuffie. Being now totally unfitted for a business career, other than diplomatic life, and a quarrel being on between representative men of South Carolina and Gen Jackson, he was content to enter this service. He continued to serve in these capacities consecutively every Governor of South Carolina from the time of McDuffie to the term of the war Govenor, Francis W.

Pickens, when, by reason of age and inactivity, he declined further service. During the war between the States, however, he served as a representative from Laurns County as a member of the General Assembly.

During his college career Col Watts was a member of the Clariosophic Society. The writer of this sketch has recently had investigation made of the authorship of the resolution of that society to erect a monument on the campus of the South Carolina College to Dr Maxcy, the first and universally respected president of the College. The investigation did not reveal the author of that resolution, but from conversations with Col Watts the writer received the impression that he was the author of the resolution while Secretary of State, or largely instrumental in that movement.

Col Watts was a man of very distinguished appearance, of culture and courtly manners and was largely quoted by the young men of the State as a type of high bearing and demeanor. He was admirably read in the belles lettres, diplomatic history and all polite literature. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Col Watts was never married, and died in 1869, and is buried on the patrimonial estate near the Saluda River, in the southern portion of Laurens County.

GEORGE McDUFFIE, 1813.

George McDuffie was one of the most extraordinary men that South Carolina has ever honored. Born a poor boy in Columbia County, Georgia, in 1788, he attracted the notice of his employer, James Calhoun, a merchant of Augusta, who mentioned him to a brother, William Calhoun, and the latter was so impressed that he took him to his home, near Willington, and entered him in the school of Dr Waddel. Here his progress was wonderful. It is said that on one occasion he prepared a thousand lines of the Aeneid between Friday afternoon and the following Monday. In a very short time he was prepared for the junior class of the South Carolina College and immediately rose to its head. Financial pressure compelled him to leave college during the summer of 1813 and to accept the position of tutor in the family of Col Haskell, of St Matthew's, but he returned in October and took first honor December, 1813. His graduating speech on "The Permanence of the Union" was printed at the request of the students. It is impossible in a short space to pay an adequate tribute to a man who entered the arena of politics like a meteor and pursued a blazing track for years. At first he belonged to the liberal school of Calhoun, in opposition to the strict construction of Wm H. Crawford and William Smith, but as he grew older his ideas changed and he threw himself with great vigor into the ranks of nullification, and by his burning eloquence did much to strengthen his party to a defiance of the Federal Government. After serving in Congress from 1821 to 1834 he was elected Governor. The product of a system of State education, he naturally took great interest in the education of the people. Retiring to the quiet of his home in 1836 he was called to the United States Senate in 1842 after a fierce canvass with Col Wm C. Preston on the relative merits of the United States Bank and the independent treasury. Preston's speeches in favoring the former were models of brilliancy, but McDuffie was a consuming fire. Preston saw that his cause was lost and resigned his position in the Senate, to accept later on the presidency of the College. McDuffie, however, was suffering from the effect of a wound which he received in a duel with Col Cumming, of Augusta, and his health gradually gave way. In 1846 he resigned and in 1851, after a long illness, he died, and is buried beneath a handsome monument in the Singleton graveyard, near Manchester. His greatness as an orator lay chiefly in invective. His philippic delivered in the House against Jackson is described by an eyewitness, Col Cadwallader Jones, as the most wonderful effort he ever heard. The members flocked around him, and close beneath him sat John Quincy Adams and Tristram Burgess in rapt attention. Another famous sentence was uttered in the course of a debate with Alexander Spear: "When I hear the words, 'this glorious Union,' methinks I hear the cry of the robber band, but when I hear the word, 'independent,' methinks I snuff treason in the tainted air."

In 1829 Mr McDuffie married Miss [illegible]gleton, but she died the next year, leaving but one child, who was the second wife of Gen Wade Hampton.

It was of this man that Judge Huger remarked that if the South Carolina College had produced only George McDuffie she would have amply repaid the State for all its expenditure for her support.

THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, D. D., 1819.

While the graduates of the South Carolina College have been distinguished in all lines of life none have been more so than those who have entered the ministry. The people of South Carolina are familiar with the names of many, but there are some whose great usefulness was exhibited in distant fields, and their names are not household words in the land of their birth. Among these is the Rev Dr Thomas House Taylor, the first honor graduate of the class of 1819, and for twenty-three years rector of Grace Church, New York.

Thomas House Taylor was one of the youngest of eleven children of Robertcan John an Margaret Taylor, of London, who came to this State and settled in Georgetown in 1792, and a younger brother of Robert A. Taylor, a distinguished graduate of the class of 1811, who was an aide of Governor R. I. Manning, and was one of the brilliant cortege that received Lafayette in 1824.

Thomas House Taylor was born in Georgetown, 18th October, 1799. Entering college he bore off the first honor in the class of 1819, C. G. Memminger standing second and Franklin H. Elmore third. He received deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1821, had a charge at North Santee, was ordained priest at St John's, Colleton, John's Island, on 16th March, 1826, and was rector of that church until April, 1834, when he assumed the rectorship of Grace Church, New York, and remained rector until his death in West Park, N. Y., 9th September, 1867, more than thirty-three years. In a sermon entitled "Three-score Years and Ten," preached on the seventieth anniversary of the church by its rector, Henry C. Potter, a feeling tribute is paid to the memory of the deceased rector. "The circumstances of Dr Taylor's call were somewhat peculiar. There is no doubt that Grace Church resented the persistence with which Trinity Church, Boston, had reiterated t heir overtures to their rector. When at length these overtures were successful and Dr Wainwright had left them they turned their back upon New England and sought for a pastor in the South. In the earlier history of the parish they had found the man they wanted in South Carolina, and to South Carolina they now turned again. Their first rector, Dr Nathaniel Bowen, was now Bishop of South Carolina, and to him they addressed a communication of inquiry, which elicited such a response as led them to empower him if, in his judgment, it should seem expedient, to extend a call to the Rev Thomas House Taylor to become their rector. It was a mark of confidence such as is rarely to be met with, and the result proves it to have been thoroughly deserved." * * * "A more useful and honorable record no man could desire." Under his ministry the new church building was erected and consecrated, March 7, 1846. He also erected several missions. In his prime he was a man of exceptional powers. "There are many persons who can recall some story of his characteristic energy and impulsiveness, but there was no one among all these traditions that did not redound to the honor of his native manhood, of his instinctive sense of justice, of his utter and wholesome scorn of all meanness and falsehood. He had the fire of the Southern sun in his veins, but rarely flashed save upon sufficient provocation, and while I have seen men writhe under his almost unrivalled powers of sarcasm in the course of debate upon the floor of our Diocesan Convention, neither I nor anyone else who heard him could deny that the castigation he administered was eminently deserved. The more familiar side of his character was its kindlier side." Dr Taylor suffered a stroke of paralysis in the summer of 1865 and at the request of the vestry went abroad for a change. "In May, 1867, he was at his post again, but in the following autumn, on the 9th September, his work was ended and he fell asleep." In the church he served so well a tablet has been erected to his memory.

BASIL MANLY, D. D., 1821.

Basil Manly was born near Pittsboro, N. C., January 29, 1798. Two brothers, Charles and Matthias, for many years filled positions of usefulness and honor in North Carolina. Baptized by the Rev Robert T. Daniel, August 26, 1816, he became a member of Rocky Spring Baptist Chuch, by which body he was licensed to preach August 25, 1818. Soon afterward he went back to Beaufort, S. C., where he was prepared for college, studying under the Rev Dr Wm T. Brantly, pastor of the Baptist Church in Beaufort. In December, 1819, he entered the junior class in South Carolina College, then under the presidency of the distinguished Jonathan Maxcy, who, however, died June 20, 1820, and was succeeded by Dr Thos Cooper, whose name as president is attached to the diploma given him on his graduation with first honor December 3, 1821, when honors were won by such men as Preston, Petigru and O'Neall. He was a member of the Clariosophic Society, which also conferred on him a diploma at his graduation. These documents still exist and are in charge of the authorities of South Carolina College.

On his graduation Mr Manly was invited to Edgefield Court House, where a Baptist Church was organized, of which he was pastor till March, 1826. While residing in Edgefield he was, December 23, 1824, united in marriage to Miss Sarah Murray Rudulph, with whose wise and tender love he was blessed as long as he lived.

During his Edgefield pastorate such was his reputation that, though there were not a few of no mean learning and fame in the ranks of the Baptist ministry, he was called, in 1826, to its most important position in the State, the First Baptist Church in Charleston, to succeed Dr Richard Furman, whose praise had filled the churches of the land and who had not been unknown in the councils of the nation. In

Charleston his ministry was attended by very remarkable results.

Among the Baptists of the State he was an acknowledged leader; and, deeply impressed with the importance of education in a school under Christian influences, he labored diligently, in connection with others, to establish such an institution. This, after several changes of name and location, is now known as Furman University, in Greenville, S. C. In the cause of theological education he felt especial interest; but it was more than twenty years after his pastorate in Charleston when he saw the fulfilment of his wishes in the establishment of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, also at Greenville. On this consummation he was heard to say that he "would rather have been an instrument of doing this work for Christ than to have been President of the United States."

In 1837 he was called from the Charleston pastorate to be president of the University of Alabama. To this institution he gave the prime of his manhood's powers and left it in 1855, occupying a position of front rank among the colleges of the country. From Alabama he returned in 1855 to Charleston as pastor of the Wentworth Street Baptist Church, where he remained till 1859. He then went again to Alabama as general evangelist for the State. In this work he continued with great success till January, 1861, when he became pastor in Montgomery, Ala. At the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States he acted as chaplain. After two years in Montgomery he removed to Tuscaloosa to take part with his son, Charles, in conducting the Alabama Central Female College. On November 22, 1864, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he partially recovered, so as to be able to preach sometimes. While on a visit to his son, Basil, in Greenville, S. C., he was attacked with pneumonia and died December 21, 1868. In Greenville his remains now lie buried under a marble stone on which is inscribed a fit motto of his life and character.

HON W. F. COLCOCK, 1823.

William Ferguson Colcock, son of Judge Charles Jones Colcock and his wife, Mary Woodward Hutson, was born in Beaufort, S. C., November 5, 1804. He attended the school of Mr Hurlburt, in Charleston, and entered the sophomore class of the South Carolina College in January, 1821, being a little more than 16 years old. He was graduated in December, 1823, with the first honors of his class. He studied law in the office of Col Wm Martin, was admitted to the Bar in November, 1825, and began the practice of law in Coosawhatchie, Beaufort District.

In 1830 he was elected a member of the Legislature from St Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, and was re-elected continuously from that period until 1838, when he removed to Prince William's Parish and was elected to the Legislature from there.

In 1841 he was elected Speaker of the House and was continuously re-elected to that office until 1847, when he retired from the Legislature.

In October, 1848, he was elected to Congress without opposition, succeeding the Hon R. B. Rhett; was re-elected to Congress in 1850 and again in January, 1853, without opposition.

In April, 1853, he was appointed collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., by President Franklin Pierce, was reappointed by President Buchanan and held the office until the State seceded from the Union, when he sent in his resignation to the United States Government and was appointed collector under, first, the State of South Carolina and afterwards under the Confederate States Government.

After the civil war, in 1866, he resumed his profession and continued to practice law in the Courts of Beaufort and Hampton, with remarkable energy, till he reached his 80th year. He then retired from active life and died at the age of 85 in 1889 in McPhersonville, S. C., at the home of his son, W. F. Colcock, Jr. He was twice married, first in 1829, to Miss Sarah Huguenin, and in 1838 to Miss Emmeline L. Huguenin, daughter of Capt Abram Huguenin, of St Luke's Parish.

RICHARD T. BRUMBY, 1824.

Richard T. Brumby was born in Sumter County, August 4, 1804. He was prepared at Lincoln, N. C., by the Rev John Marshall. Entering the College in 1822, he graduated 1824, at the head of his class. After studying and practicing law at Lincolnton five years Mr Brumby removed to Alabama in 1831 and for a year or two engaged in journalism. In 1834 he was elected professor of chemistry in Alabama University. His chair embraced geology and Prof Brumby gave the first impulse to science in that portion of the West. When Sir Charles Lyell visited that region he was ably assisted by Prof Brumby and gives him due acknowledgment. In January, 1849, Prof Brumby accepted the chair of chemistry in the South Carolina College. Here he labored faithfully and successfully until 1856, when on account of his health he resigned and removed to Marietta, Ga. Here he lived for many years. He died in Athens, Ga, October 6. 1875.

JAMES HENLEY THORNWELL, 1831.

James Henley Thornwell, one of the most illustrious alumni of the College, and one of the most profound logicians

and metaphysicians of his time, was born in Marlboro, S. C., 1812. He entered College and immediately attracted attention. His speeches in the Euphradian Society attracted many persons from the town. He studied and taught until 1834, when he visited Harvard and then was made pastor of a church in Lancaster. He became professor of logic and belles lettres in the South Carolina College January, 1838. In 1841, after a short absence in Charleston as pastor he returned to the College. He was president from 1852 to 1855, when he became a professor in the Columbia Theological Seminary. He was a great manager of men and was not surpassed by any professor of the College in this respect.

A fervid speaker and independent thinker, Mr Thornwell was a powerful advocate of Secession. He died August 1, 1862, while in the prime of life. No simple sketch can do justice to the memory of this great and good man, and so much is known of him that a longer sketch is unnecessary.

ANDREW GORDON MAGRATH, 1831

Andrew Gordon Magrath was born in Charleston, February 8, 1813. His father was an Irish patriot in 1798 and had to flee to Charleston, where he became a merchant. After preparation under Bishop England he entered the South Carolina College and graduated first in 1831. He studied law under Mr Petigru and then entered Harvard Law School. Admitted to the Bar in Charleston in 1835, he practiced with great success. He served in the Legislature from 1840 to 1844, and then withdrew from politics. President Pierce appointed him District Judge in 1856. He was Confederate District Judge and member of the Secession Convention. In 1864 he was elected Governor, and a few months after was arrested by the Federal authorities and incarcerated in prison at Fort Pulaski. Being released he resumed his profession and labored in Charleston till his death, April 9, 1893. During his life he filled a prominent part as a citizen, and he lived and was a leading factor in strenuous times.

GEN MILLEDGE LUKE BONHAM, 1834.

Milledge Luke Bonham was the son of Capt James Bonham, a Revolutionary hero, who was at Yorktown, though only a boy of 15, and of Sophia Smith, niece of Capt James Smith, who was massacred by the Tories. After preparation in different schools in Abbeville and Edgefield Milledge Bonham entered the South Carolina College. He says that he had no special aspiration until he saw the first commencement, when the spectacle of the young honor men making speeches before all the great dignitaries of the State, the Governor, the Judges in their robes, the Legislature and other bodies, so fired his ambition that he determined to enjoy that honor himself. This resolution was kept and in 1834 young Bonham delivered the valedictory address assigned to the second honor man. Shortly after this he volunteerd for the Florida war and was made brigade major. After returning he studied and practiced law in Edgefield and served in the Legislature from 1844 to 1846. The Mexican war again called him to the service of his country. He became colonel of the 12th United States Infantry and for a time Military Governor of one of the Mexican provinces. On the death of Preston S. Brooks Milledge Bonham was elected to Congress and served there till the secession of South Carolina. Governor Pickens appointed him major general and commander-in-chief of the army of South Carolina. After serving around Charleston he was appointed brigadier general of the Confederate Army and was at Manassas. He soon after resigned in consequence of a disagreement with the war department and took a seat in the Confederate Congress. In December, 1862, he was elected Governor of South Carolina. In 1865 President Davis gave him a commission as brigadier of cavalry, but the war ended before he could organize his brigade. The people of Edgefield sent him to the Reconstruction Legislature, but Congress dissolved it. In 1878 Governor Bonham was appointed railroad commissioner of South Carolina and served till his death, 27th August, 1890.

Governor Bonham was a man of great affability and a delightful conversationalist.

COL WILLIAM D. DeSAUSSURE, 1838.

William Davie DeSaussure, son of William F. DeSaussure, was born in Columbia, S. C., December 12, 1819, resided there and entered the South Carolina College, where he graduated and subsequently studied law. He raised a company for the Mexican war, and served as captain of Company H, Palmetto regiment. Entering the United States army he was assigned to Joseph E. Johnston's regiment on the plains, and served there until Secession, when he returned and raised the 15th S. C. V. After a career of great gallantry Col DeSaussure was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863.

PLAN TO MARK THE CENTENNIAL.

A Fund that Ought to Do Much Good and Conform to the Honor System of the South Carolina College.

A great deal has recently been written of the honor system in American colleges. The president of one of the great and rich universities has said that the honor system had been tried at Cornell on examinations and would have to be abandoned, because it was a failure. The honor system has been in use at the South Carolina College for a century and it is a success. There are very many reasons why this is true, but the point just now is that the honor system at the South Carolina College has made men. It has taught self-respect and self-reliance and, above all, honesty.

There have been various suggestions as to what ought to be done to commemorate the centennial celebration.

Some have suggested the erection of an alumni hall; others advise different permanent buildings. The one thing that has already been done has been to start the work on the South Carolina College Alumni Record and Prof R. Means Davis, the editor-in-chief, and his board of assistant editors, have already done a great amount of work on this important volume.

Northern and Eastern colleges have raised large endowment funds on the occasion of their anniversaries. Many colleges, with a far less glorious record than the South Carolina College, have secured hundreds of thousands of dollars, even millions, for endowments. The South Carolina College has no endowment. Its alumni have never been called upon for any considerable money and there is no disposition now to do any begging. The Allston, Hampton and other scholarship funds exist in name only; the funds being swallowed up in the days of reconstruction and the scholarships now carry free tuition for superior scholarship, in honor of the men who endowed the scholarships.. Could not the alumni and friends of the College mark the centennial celebration in some enduring way? Would it not be a good idea to help others? Charity is not wanted and ought not to be extended to young men, but a helping hand would be welcome. Many a young man can raise $100 a year for his college course, but he cannot afford the other $50 or $100 for his expenses. Here is the chance for the alumni—men who have made their mark and their fortunes. Do not give the young man this $50 or $100; that would do harm. Lend the money to the young man. Do not require any security or endorsement, but accept a note made by the student, due one or two years after graduation. It will be a debt of honor and will be so regarded. Such a plan has already been tried upon a small scale by alumni in various counties and not a cent has been lost, except in case of death. What could be better than to raise such a fund, place it in the hands of the trustees of the College, the faculty or a board of experienced men, with Mr W. A. Clark as chairman of the board, and lend from the fund to deserving students? It would not be well to lend more than $100 a year to any one student and perhaps, if the fund be small, a smaller amount could be agreed upon, but make it as a loan, and not a gift, and make its return an obligation of honor. It will be the means of helping many a deserving young man and of doing untold good in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

August Kohn, Class 1889.

A HINT TO COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Right Use of the Mother Tongue an Evidence of Education.—What Was Said by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler Before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Vassar.

Who is the educated man? By what signs shall we know him? First among the evidences of an education I name correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue. Important as this power is, and is admitted to be, it is a comparatively new thing in education. The modern European languages took on educational significance only when the decentralization of culture began at the close of the Middle Ages. So late as 1549 Jacques de Bellay supported the study of French with the very mild assertion that it is "not so poor a tongue as many think it." Mulcaster, writing a little later, found it necessary to tell why his book on education was put in English rather than in Latin, and to defend the vernacular when he referred to its educational usefulness. Melanchthon put German in a class with Greek and Hebrew, and contrasted all three unfavorably with Latin. Indeed it was not until the present German Emperor plainly told the Berlin School Conference of 1890 that a national basis was lacking in German education; that the foundation of the gymnasium course of study must be German; that the duty of the schoolmasters was to train the young to become Germans, not Greeks and Romans, and that the German language must be made the centre around which all other subjects revolved, that a revision of the official school programme was brought about that made place for the really serious study of the German language and literature. And to-day, where the influence of the English universities and of not a few American colleges is potent, the study of English is slight and insignificant, indeed. The superstition that the best gate to English is through the Latin is anything but dead.

But for the great mass of the people the vernacular is not only the established medium of instruction but fortunately also an important subject of study. A chief measure of educational accomplishment is the ease, the correctness and the precision with which one uses this instrument.

It is no disrespect to the splendid literatures which are embodied in the French and the German tongues, and no lack of appreciation of the services of those great peoples to civilization and to culture, to point out that of modern languages the English is easily the first and most powerful, for "it is the greatest instrument of communication that is now in use among men upon the earth." It is the speech of an aggressive people among whom individual liberty and personal initiative are highly prized. It lacks short, no doubt, of the philosophical pliability of the Greek and of the scientific ductility of the German; but what is there in the whole field of human passion and human action that it cannot express with freedom and with a power all its own? Turn Othello into German or compare the verse of Shelley or of Keats with the graceful lines of some of their French contemporaries, and learn the peculiar power of the English speech. In simple word or sonorous phrase it is unequaled as a medium to reveal the thoughts, the feelings and the ideals of humanity.

One's hold upon the English tongue is measured by his choice of words and by his use of idiom. The composite character of modern English offers a wide field for apt and happy choice of expression. The educated man, at home with his mother tongue, moves easily about in its Saxon, Romanic and Latin elements, and has gained by long experience and wide reading a knowledge of the mental incidence of words as well as of their artistic effect. He is hampered by no set formulas, but manifests in his speech, spoken and written, the characteristic powers and appreciation of his nature. The educated man is of necessity, therefore, a constant reader of the best written English. He reads not for conscious imitation, but for unconscious absorption and reflection. He knows the wide distinction between correct English on the one hand and pedantic, or as it sometimes is called, "elegant," English on the other. He is more likely to "go to bed" than to "retire," to "get up" than to "arise," to have "legs rather than limbs," to "dress" than to "clothe himself;" and to "make a speech" rather than to "deliver an oration." He knows that "if you hear poor English and read poor English, you will pretty surely speak poor English and write poor English," and governs himself accordingly. He realizes the power and place of idiom and its relation to grammar, and shows his skill by preserving a balance between the two in his style. He would follow with intelligent sympathy the scholarly discussions of idiom and of grammar by Prof Earle and would find therein the justification of much of his best practice. In short, in his use of his mother tongue he would give sure evidence of an education.

FOUR OIL PAINTINGS TO BE UNVEILED.

Handsome Portraits of Dr James H. Carlisle, Dr J. M. McBryde, Former President James Woodrow and Gen Wade Hampton to be Presented To-day.

Hampton, Carlisle and McBryde, Distinguished Types of Living Alumni— Dr Woodrow Honored as a Beloved Professor and Former President of the College — Presentations by the Literary Societies and Former Students.

Carlisle, Hampton, McBryde and Woodrow! what names these are to Carolinians. They stand at the head of the list of eminent men. Three of them are alumni of the South Carolina College and the fourth is almost so. Dr Carlisle is a man of God, beloved and honored wherever known. For years he has been at the head of Wofford College and his name and that of Wofford are closely linked together and to its sister College does Wofford owe this prince of men and educators.

Hampton, the man who redeemed his State; the soldier and the statesman, with the spirit that has always characterized him, came to Charleston to attend the centennial celebration of his alma mater.

Dr McBryde, for many years president of the South Carolina College, is an Abbeville boy. He is now president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg, Va, and his wonderful success there testifies to his great work at the South Carolina College. Dr McBryde was beloved by every student who was at the College while he was in charge and there is no more distinguished alumnus of the College.

GEN WADE HAMPTON, CLASS 1845.

Dr Woodrow, while not himself an alumnus of the College, was for so many years connected with the institution and devoted so many years of his life to the College that he considers himself almost an alumnus and the student body wishes he were. Dr Woodrow was for a number of years president of the College and did noble and splendid work, for whatever Dr Woodrow undertakes he does well.

When Prof R. Means Davis and President F. C. Woodward, Prof F. Horton Colcock, Mr John J. McMahan, Mr August Kohn and others, who have been working on the centennial matter, were thinking of some distinctive feature for the programme, it was suggested that it would be a good thing to present one or two paintings of distinguished alumni. First one name was suggested and then another and finally it was decided to give the places of honor to the four distinguished men named. Artists were secured and they were instructed to od their best. Personal visits were made to study the subjects, and the portraits will to-day be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, as shown by the official programme. More will be said of the portraits when they are shown to the world. The portraits of former Presidents McBryde and Woodrow were presented to the College by students, who were there while these distinguished educators were at the College.

The oil painting of Gen Hampton is the gift of the Clariosophic Literary Society, of which he is the most distinguished living alumnus.

The portrait of Dr Carlisle is the gift of the Euphradian Literary Society, of which he is the most distinguished living alumnus.

THE MEN AT THE HELM

Trustees and Faculty in Charge of South Carolina College To-day.

The men who now have charge of the South Carolina College and who have the responsibility of its management and the charge of the student body are as follows:

The board of trustees consists of the following named gentlemen:

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

M. B. McSweeney, Governor and chairman of the board.

John J. McMahan, superintendent of education, South Carolina College.

D. S. Henderson, chairman of the committee on education, Senate.

Huger Sinkler, chairman of the committee on education, House of Representatives.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS.

Julian Mitchell, Charleston, alumni College of Charleston.

W. C. T. Bates, alumni South Carolina College.

John T. Sloan, alumni South Carolina College.

Robert Macfarland, alumni South Carolina College.

C. E. Spencer, alumni South Carolina College.

J. Q. Davis, alumni South Carolina College.

August Kohn, alumni South Carolina College.

THE FACULTY

The following are the members of the faculty now in charge of the College:

President F. C. Woodward, A. M. Litt. D., professor of English language and literature.

Prof Benjamin Sloan, physics and astronomy.

Prof W. B. Burney, Ph D., chemistry.

Prof E. S. Joynes, M. A. LL. D., modern languages.

Prof R. M. Davis, A. B. LL. B., history and political science.

Prof Jos Daniel Pope, A. M.. LL. D., law.

Prof J. Wm Flinn, D. D., philosophy.

Prof Patterson Wardlaw, A. B., pedagogics.

Prof Charles W. Bain, M. A., ancient languages.

Prof F. Horton Colcock, C. E., mathematics.

Associate Prof G. A. Wauchope, M. A. Ph D., English languages and literature.

Associate Prof A. C. Moore, A. B., biology, geology and mineralogy.

Prof Edwin L. Green, M. A. Ph D., adjunct professor of ancient languages.

Prof M. H. Moore, A. B., LL. B., adjunct professor of law.

Mr H. L. Spahr, A. B., instructor in modern languages.

U. S. SENATOR F. H. ELMORE, '19.

Mr G. McCutchen, A. B., instructor in history and political science.

The Rev J. Wm Flinn, D. D., chaplain.

Prof G. A. Wauchope, secretary.

Miss M. H. Rion, librarian.

Miss M. LeConte, assistant librarian.

B. W. Taylor, M. D., physician in charge of the infirmary.

E. J. Wannamaker, M. D., assistant physician.

M. C. Dyches, marshal.

Mrs M. J. Ferrell, matron of infirmary.

COLLEGE REMINISCENCES.

How Things Looked to the Class of 1844.—No Member of the Faculty in 1842 Was 50 Years Old and Some of Them Were Much Younger, Notably the Famous Dr. Thornwell.—President R. W. Barnwell and His Intense Interest in the College.—Relations Between Professors and Students.—The Latter Had Their Own Code of Ethics and Respect for Professors Was Not One of Its Requirements.—Relations of the Students to Each Other.—Origin of the Y. M. C. A.—Growth of Newspaper Notice of College Life.—Introduction of Railroads, Telegraphs and Telephones.—Extract from an Address of Dr. Carlisle Fifty Years Ago.

(By Dr James H. Carlisle.)

A student entering the sophomore class of the South Carolina College in February. 1842, found a faculty in which there was no member 50 years of age. Dr Robert Henry, the senior professor, was president pro tem through the year and was formally put into that office in December. Although a former pupil was now his colleague, (Prof J. H. Thornwell,) he had not quite finished his 50th year. Dr William Harper, next in age, was one year his junior. Dr Francis Lieber, most widely known of all the professors, was only 42.

The new student was struck with the fresh traditions of two officers who had recently left the College, President R. W. Barnwell and the Rev Stephen Elliott, chaplain. The young men privileged to be under these instructors seem to have been greatly impressed, partly by what these men taught, but chiefly by what these men were.

One of his colleagues told me afterwards that he had known President Barnwell to walk the floor of his study in mortification and shame, in agony even, because of some disorderly or unworthy conduct of students. This professor thought that the president may have been too acutely sensitive or exacting. But Dr Barnwell had before him always a very high standard of conduct. He could not see why the young men, called from the schools of the State to the privileges of higher education, should have a code of manners and morals entirely distinct from that which was binding on young men of their age in other callings. He could not see why a gentleman who happened to be a professor should be exposed to flippant, coarse, even insulting, treatment, from which his character and age would be a sure protection everywhere, except in a college campus. The college boys of that time seemed to draw a well-defined circle, within which were the things counted mean and low. Into that circle very few students dared to intrude. Unfortunately the radius of that circle was rather short. Important fields of life and conduct were outside of it that should have been included. If their code of conduct had been symmetrical and complete; if they had been so attentive to all the virtues and graces of character as they were to some favorite ones, what splendid fellows they would have been!

The intercourse between professors and students in our day was rather formal and restrained. It required some boldness for a student to go to a professor's study for counsel, or even to stay behind at the close of a recitation for any help. The fear of "boot-licking" was carried to an excessive degree. Both parties felt impulses and desires that were not ignoble, but these had to be repressed. A change among the colleges in this respect is now evident. Let us take for granted that the ugly word, the ugly thing it means, and the extreme dread of it, have all disappeared from the campus.

The association of the students among themselves was entirely cordial and free. Up-country or low-country, Democrat or Whig, rich or poor—these words might have suggested lines of fierce divisions, but they never did. No young man failed to gain his hold on the students because of his recognized, accepted poverty. No young man gained a lasting hold because of any show of wealth. This seems to be a characteristic of most American colleges to a marked degree. May it never be otherwise!

The College uniform, a dark, long-tailed

coat, with straight breast and standing collar, was going out of use.

The two literary societies were valuable features of college life. Traditions reached us of a time when after adjournment on Saturday night the members, drawn up on opposite side of the campus, would indulge in guerrilla warfare with sticks and stones. There was nothing in our time to make these stories credible. The symbols on the watch-keys and reading stands gave Clariosophics a chance to say to us, "Our union is of hearts, your Euphradian union is of hands." In selecting room mates or friends society lines were not considered. A good speech in one hall was noised abroad in the other.

The athletic spirit has helped to lessen the outbreaks of animal life, too numerous in those days. The gushing energy of a healthy, growing young man is like the "liquid air" that is now startling the scientific world. Confined too closely, it may explode with destructive power, but left with an opening it may pass away in harmless effervescence.

While we were going through our senior year an influence was started in the Old World that has been of very great service to our institutions. A young business man in London, (1844,) Mr George Williams, gathered a few young clerks for intellectual and moral improvement. To-day the Young Men's Christian Associations are a mighty power for good in colleges.

The college bill of intellectual fare was about as meritorious as that of the steward's hall was considered sometimes. The regular B. A. course was prescribed for all. In one instance, when a young man with very defective eyes wished to leave out Greek, special permission from the trustees was required.

Examinations were all oral, with no chance to cheat, except where we cheated ourselves into the belief that our hurried preparations for these hours of trial were real scholarship.

The first railroad to the Capital was formally opened June 15, 1842. At that time Columbia was a small town, with scarcely six thousand inhabitants. It had no telegraph lines, no telephones, no street cars, no postal delivery, no postal cards, no postage stamps, no envelopes, no gas works, no daily newspaper. Occasionally a correspondent might write to the Charleston Courier about the College news, but no commencement in our day filled as much space in the newspaper as is now given to a game of foot ball. Distinguished visitors were not so common then as now. Still at intervals the students were permitted to "gaze on greatness." In the spring of our junior year we were surprised to hear that W. C. Bryant, on his way to visit W. Gilmore Simms, had spent a night on our campus. But he came and went, his presence being unknown to the students. Dr Dionysius Lardner, of England, Baron von Raumer, the historian, from Germany, and the Hon Henry Clay visited Columbia in our senior year.

And now let "narrative old age" claim its privilege. In 1854 (December) Mr J. L. Petigru delivered in the new chapel a historical address, commemorating the opening of the College fifty years before. In the following June, when called on to deliver an inaugural lecture, at the close of the first year's exercises in Wofford College, I alluded to that celebration. The manuscript which was before me then has been unopened for many years. It lies before me now and I venture to copy the closing sentences. They express the feelings with which the armor was put on for college work. Now, as the time draws near when that armor must be put off I repeat these words as the fervent wish of my heart for our native State, her College and colleges:

"It is cheering to see how many minds are turned towards the great subject of education. Our own little Commonwealth never before contained so many institutions of learning. We believe the field is not so crowded that the laborers must turn their weapons against each other. There is room, there is work, for all. There is room for the State College, who seems lately to have renewed her youth, while celebrating her fiftieth anniversary. Fifty years hence, when some old graduate of Wofford College may lean upon his staff to tell another generation about our beginning, I hope then the State College may be entering upon the hundredth year of its existence with all the marks of age, except its weakness. There is room for the institutions of another name and faith. Every building, reared by whatever hands, that may rise, dedicated to the great work of religious instruction, shall but draw from our hearts the fraternal benediction. 'For our brethren and companions' sake we will now say, peace be within thee.' It will at once meet the wishes of Benjamin Wofford and fill our own ambition if we can help them to furnish what our age and country greatly need and must have, thoroughly educated, conscientious men. Let us all who touch the educational interests of our State at any point, whether at that school which is first in time and first in influence, the fireside, or at the academy or college—let us all aim at this, and then, with the blessing of Heaven, whatever storms may sweep over the forests of the earth, the palmetto shall stand as a 'tree, planted by the rivers of water.'"

A WORD FOR COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

The Beneficial Effect of Outdoor Sports on the Moral Tone, as Well as the Health, of the Students.—Influence of Athletics in Creating and Maintaining an Esprit de Corps in the College.

(By F. C. Woodward, President South Carolina College.)

The relation of athletics to college life is not a matter of approval or disapproval of mere boyish games, and it is not to be settled by a simple prohibitory dictum when boards or faculties or communities do not happen to approve certain athletic sports. Athletics are too vital a part of modern collegiate organization to be either ignored or abolished. The round development of manhood, now conceded to consist in equable training of physical, mental and moral powers of our nature, implies a proper collegiate system of athletics as much as intellectual training implies suitable collegiate courses of study. It is impolitic ,it is even reactionary, to speak of abolishing athletics in any college. They are a necessary branch of college instruction and college equipment. They have come in answer to a deeply felt need among collegians and they will remain, no matter who bids them begone, to fulfil a need that no other agency can fulfil. For though as yet in their initial and imperfect stage and liable to abuses, they are the medium of that right physical training which alone affords sound basis for the best intellectual and moral culture.

It may be concluded, then, in the outset, that athletics are an organic part in the upbuilding of the race. The pertinent inquiry then is how shall they best be controlled and directed? The desideratum is fit athletic courses, and these fitly administered for their purposes. Such fit choice and administration are the more necessary since this branch of college work largely pertains to the student body and involves their participation in its organization and management. Indeed, the proper regulation and the best results of any system of athletics depend so largely upon the students that boards and faculties, while necessary, are yet somewhat subordinate and ancillary agencies and need to bear their part with care and circumspection lest they should hurt rather than help this department of college work.

It will be well to direct attention to some of the practical benefits of college athletics and to point out some of the reasons for the incorporation of this new branch among the traditional and accepted departments of the modern college. For it is not going too far to declare that athletics must be reckoned with hereafter, not as an incident of education, but as an integral and vitally organic part of the whole educational system. The benefits here spoken of are neither few nor unimportant.

The most immediate and obvious aid thus rendered to the cause of education is found in improved physical development and the corresponding improvement in physical health, mental vigor and moral tone. Though athletics are but a recent addition to college plants, the records of higher educational institutions show that the standard of physical fitness is rapidly improving among the colleges especially, and also in the country at large gymnasiums are becoming a necessary part of college equipment, outdoor sports have become widely popular, the colleges leading in this popularization. The number of athletes is continually increasing, the number of students participating grows every year and the whole student body of the colleges generally feels the uplift and improvement in physical culture. Indeed, the colleges may now be accounted the chief sources of a propaganda that promises to correct evident tendencies toward physical degeneration of our stock. For they are the avowed opponents of the indolence, luxury and dissipation that threaten such degeneracy.

This palpable benefit is not, however, so important nor so helpful as the ensuing impetus to moral healthfulness that is the beneficent accompaniment of this athletic revival. The effect of athletics in restraining evil passions and tendencies to dissipation renders them helpful allies of morality and religion, and thus makes them conservators of society and abettors of personal and domestic purity. The student who would excel in athletic sports must be self-controlling, abstemious, continent; he must eschew cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, luxurious fare, in a word, all forms of sensuality. It is easy of proof that such restraint of passion, such curb to indulgence, acts beneficially upon all participants in athletic sports ,and through them upon the students generally; for the standard of manliness thus recommended will prevail by the influence of these exemplars and by the evidently excellent results attending these sports.

But the scientific argument in this phase of the case is even more convincing than precept and example. This argument rests upon the well-proven fact that athletic exercise conduces to personal purity, to cleanness in thought and in conduct. Athletics do this by virtue of their invigorating effects upon the body, correcting the sensual tendencies of indolent and sedentary habits of life, inviting the thought to clean and wholesome subjects and directing the overflow of animal spirits, the superfluous, sensuous energy of youth, upon objects of innocent and natural gratification, with happiest results to mind and

body. Nothing tends more certainly to looseness of life than bodily indolence, and few things more foster base sensual passions than the sedentariness that is, in other respects, also, the bane of student life. The men who exercise their bodies in the open air—the Indian, the farmer, the hunter, the athlete—these are the sober, the vigorous, the continent men. This subtile but prevailing argument is the strongest appeal of the athletic movement for acceptance and approval.

There are other less lofty, but no less cogent, reasons why athletics should be encouraged in our colleges and schools. They enhance and invigorate college life and afford the needed rallying point for college spirit and college loyalty. The high ultimate aims of college instruction are too remote and ideal to afford present incentive to honest, healthy, right-hearted, but careless, inexperienced, unserious undergraduates. These require a more palpable object, a more immediately appealing motive. And it is not surprising that they should find these in the harmonizing and unifying influences of college and inter-college athletics. For such contests arouse at once the spirit of generous emulation among themselves and among associated colleges. Healthful rivalry is a most effective stimulus to effort and this is the laudable rationale of inter-collegiate athletics. Human beings will compete, and when this competition is kindly and fair there is no better way to foster respect and good-will among them. There is certainly no better way to promote inter-collegiate comity and harmony than in generous athletic competition.

Within the college itself, too, the good effects of athletics are seen in the fact that they afford all students common meeting ground, imbuing all with a common sentiment and enabling them to understand and appreciate each other. Athletic sports are essentially democratic; no social, no academic distinctions prevails in the athletic field; but manliness, skill, personal force, vigorous individuality set the standards and win the prizes. Students mingle in such sports as they do nowhere else; and they discover each other's gifts and excellencies here as they do nowhere else. The practical effect is to acquaint them with each other, to show them each other's good points and to awaken respect and regard for each other.

Another by no means inconsiderable gain from college athletics is found in the assistance they afford in the administration of college discipline. The cessation of the old-time petty or serious college escapades, such as greased blackboards, tarred desks, purloined bell-clappers, calathumpian enormities and the like is chiefly due to the intervention of athletics. These tricks disappear from colleges where a lively interest in athletics draws together students and faculty and unites them in a common effort to excel in the field of inter-collegiate competition. Where all are thus interested you hear little of disciplinary severity on the one hand or of student misbehavior on the other. Athletics have become the chief agency in promoting goodwill and good understanding between students and faculties.

It may be granted that this department of college work is liable to abuses, especially in this its initial stage of development and adaptation to an old order upon which it is being grafted. It would be very strange if, under the circumstances, there were not friction and opposition and even downright hostility to so new and so radical a departure from the traditional paths. But the innovation is a desirable one and it is sure to persit and prevail. The experience of the last thirty years in American colleges, however, gives the liveliest reassurance of the practicability and usefulness of this innovation; there is the best reason to believe that a moderate use of tact and judgment will obviate difficulties, correct errors and adapt the new order to the old, to the strengthening of both and the lasting benefit of all interested.

The adjustment of these matters and their oversight and direction should be left in the hands of the various faculties and government committees of the colleges, and they should be recommended to call into counsel with them the alumni and students of their colleges in all matters pertaining to athletics. The management of athletic finances especially should be under the direction of careful and experienced men of business, and to this end should be vested in a committee composed equally of students, alumni and members of the faculty.

Certainly the development of athletics in our colleges and schools should be heartily encouraged. There is no reason why they should not become one of the most helpful aids to the moral and manly development of our young men.

RAISON D'ETRE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Conditions in the State that Led to its Establishment —No Need of a College in Colonial Times, Primary Education Being Furnished by Tutors or Good Private Schools for the Well-to-Do and by Charitable Endowments and Charitable Societies for the Poor, and Those Who Could Afford a College Education Getting it in England.—Organic Differences of the Population of the Up-Country and the Low-Country.—The State College a Political Necessity.—Establishment of the College.—Its First President.—The First Graduate.—The College as a School for Statesmen.—College Rebellions and Other Troubles —Successive Presidents.—The College in the War to Maintain the Rights of the States.—Later History.

(By Prof R. Means Davis.)

To understand the conditions which called for the establishment of the South Carolina College it is necessary to roll back the scroll of previous history for more than a century. The first permanent settlement in South Carolina was made chiefly by English Dissenters, who came by way of the West Indies and settled upon the fertile river banks along the coast. In time other immigrants followed from different nations, having different religious creeds, but dominant ideas were English and the dominant pursuit was agriculture. The population was not concentrated in one city or in towns.

As the voyage of the Mayflower preceded that of the Carolina by half a century, it is impossible to point to institutions of learning in this State that vie in age with those illumining the "rock bound coast" of Massachusetts. But the historian Ramsay declares that "the knowledge of grammar and the Latin and Greek languages could be obtained in Carolina at any time after 1712, or the forty-second year subsequent to the settlement of the province. Sir Francis Nicholson, the first Royal Governor, (1721,) gave a fresh impulse to education. The Ludlow fund, the Beresford bounty, the Charleston, Winyah, Indigo and Fellowship societies, together with parochial and other schools, attest the interest taken by the people in primary education. But there were as yet no colleges, because the people felt no need for them. South Carolina was so closely connected with the mother country that many planters and merchants sent their sons to Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh or Glasgow. McCrady says South Carolina sent more young men to the mother country than any other province and he shows that these young men returning home were leaders in the great struggle for American independence. During the latter part of Colonial history, too, a number of young men went to Princeton, Brown, Yale and the other Northern colleges. So far as the rich settlers of the coast country were concerned there were neither sufficient inducements nor sufficient numbers to cause the establishment of a college.

But South Carolina was divided socially and politically as well as physiographically into two sections, at one time almost distinct and independent of one another. The civilization of the coast extended inland in some places as far as the great geologic line of demarkation, but no further. Above Silver Bluff, the Congarees and the Cheraw a beautiful region was given over to the abroginees and to a few Indian traders, who risked their scalps for the sake of buying peltry in a cheap market to sell in a dear one. In 1753, however, Governor Glenn secured from the Cherokees a grant, to last "as long as grass grows and rivers run," of a stretch of land from Long Cane to Keowee, including probably also all the lands between the Broad and Wateree rivers. Two years later the defeat of Braddock drove a swarm of immigrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia to the fair for-

ests and fair fields of upper Carolina. Between the old and new settled regions lay a broad belt of no man's land, which cut off the civilization of the coast from that up the uplands.

The older society had become somewhat homogeneous, its different elements having accommodated themselves to one another. "But the new settlemnts in the back country were heterogeneous and independent. Side by side poured in the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, the fox-hunting, horse-racing squire of Virginia and the sober Quaker from Pennsylvania, while among them lurked the horse thief and cutthroat, who plundered his neighbors and made off to other regions with his booty."

As the march of justice had not kept pace with that of population, there was no Court outside of Charleston, so that the back country organized "Regulators," who meted out lynch law to offenders. These, in turn, escaping to Charleston, served out warrants against their associates. Then constables sent by the Court to arrest the Regulators were themselves arrested, forced to swallow their warrants and told to go home and say the Regulators would obey no summons except upon their own terms. The Provincial Assembly endeavored to give relief through the establishment of Internal Courts; but a stubborn King refused acquiescence for several years. In the meantime the people of the back country, despairing of redress through political arrogance, clamored for a voice in the government. They rode from the Broad and Saluda to the polls at St James, Goose creek, and elected their men. Others rode from Ninety-Six to Prince William's, and were refused a vote, whence ensued a riot and a Legislative investigation. In 1772, however, the back country received Courts of justice and in 1776 obtained a small share in the government. It still demanded more power, which demand the low country feared to grant.

The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, especially, had been well instructed in schools at homeand they were anxious that their children should be taught. They demanded schools. Their efforts were seconded by others. During the progress of the Revolution the Mount Zion Society was organized to establish a school in Winnsboro. Its membership embraced leading men all the way from the coast to the Piedmont. St David's, in Society Hill, and Mount Bethel, in Newberry District, were also founded. After the Revolution came a further demand for education of a still higher order. The back country was increasing in numbers and power and far-seeing statesmen felt that its educational wants must be met.

But a great mistake was made. The intellectual forces of the State were frittered away in 1785 in the establishment of three colleges, one at Charleston, one at Winnsboro and one at Cambridge. Of these Mount Zion, in Winnsboro, alone made progress, and this of a feeble character. The broad gulf in sentiment separating the sections was discerned most clearly in the discussion regarding the ratification of the Federal Constitution. While the delegates of the parishes were almost solidly arrayed in favor of ratification, those of the districts were almost a unit in opposition. Had Representatives been more equally apportioned it is a question whether South Carolina would have "saved the Union."

Such astute statesmen as Pinckney, Rutledge and Drayton might well take alarm at this menace to Federalism. The problem presented to them was twofold, first, the education of the people and, second, the unification of the people. So long as rich planters of the low country betook themselves to other climes for education and the poor farmers in the up-country were debarred from its privileges untold danger lurked in the ballot, enhanced by a lack of sympathy and unity among all classes.

A proposed College at Beaufort and another at Pinckneyville merely complicated the situation.

At last the true plan was devised. No longer abandoning the task to private effort, the State herself should educate and unify her people. In obedience to demands a new Capital had been located in the geographical centre of the State, in the old neutral territory. Here should be established one central College in which the youth of all sections, all classes and all creeds should meet as sons of a common mother, to sit in one common lecture room, lodge in a common dormitory and feed at a common table, and thus learn to know and respect one another, to appreciate, if not to imbibe, the opinions of one another and to form ties of perpetual friendship with one another.

How was it to be achieved? Paul Hamilton, the great Comptroller General, showed that South Carolina had, in time of stress and danger, contributed more than five millions of dollars for the general defence. Under Alexander Hamilton's plan for the settlement of Revolutionary debts the United States Government assumed and paid all these claims. Of the amount thus received South Carolina determined to apportion a part to internal improvements and another to the establishment of a central institution of higher learning, such as had been already foreshadowed.

BIRTH AND GROWTH OF THE COLLEGE.

In his message to the General Assembly, in 1801, Governor John Drayton made a

strong plea for a College. Among other things he said, "Could the attention of the Legislature be directed to this important object and a State College be raised and fostered by its hand at Columbia or some central and healthy part of the State, under proper directors and trustees, including as ex o?cio members the Executive and judiciary of the State and any other suitable public officers, there could be no doubt of its rising into eminence, because being supported at first by the public funds the means could not be wanting of inviting and providing for learned and respectable professors in the various branches of science. Well chosen libraries would be procured and philosophical apparatus to lead the pursuits of our youth from theory to practice. The friendships of young men would thus be promoted and strengthened throughout the State and our political union be much advanced thereby." (LaBorde's History South Carolina College.)

Chancellor Henry W. DeSaussure, then a leader in the House, introduced the bill. Its preamble sets forth, "Whereas, the proper education of youth contributes greatly to the prosperity of society and ought always to be an object of Legislative attention; and whereas, the establishment of a college in a central part of the State, where all the youth may be educated, will highly promote the instruction, the good order and the harmony of the whole community;

Be it therefore enacted, etc: That his Excellency, the Governor, his Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Honorable, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable, the Associate Judges of the Court of Equity, shall in ex officio, together with Gen Chas C. Pinckney, H. W. DeSaussure, Thos Taylor, the Rev Mr John Brown, of Lancaster; Wade Hampton, John Chesnut, James B. Richardson, Dr Isaac Alexander, Henry Dana Ware, the Rev Samuel W. Yongue, William Falconer and Bartlee Smith, trustees, to continue in office four years from the passing of the Act and, at the expiration of the said four years and every four years thereafter, the Legislature to nominate thirteen trustees to succeed the said thirteen persons above named, a body politic and corporate in deed and in law by the nome of "the trustees of the South Carolina College," etc. The Act was ratified in the Senate chamber the 19th of December, 1801, being signed by John Ward, President of the Senate, and Theodore Gaillard, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

To carry the bill into effect fifty thousand dollars were appropriated.

The first meeting of the board was held at Governor Drayton's residence, in Charleston, on the 12th of February, 1802, at which were present the Governor, Judges Rutledge, Johnson and Trezevant, C. C. Pinckney, H. W. DeSaussure, Thomas Taylor, Wade Hampton, Henry Dana Ware and the Rev D. E. Dunlap. A quorum not being present the board adjourned to the 14th inst, when it organized and proceeded to business.

In December the present site of the College was selected. The plan adopted was "founded on some principles taken from the plan offered by Mr Mills and Mr Clark and the reward offered by the trustees was divided by these gentlemen."

Col Taylor and Col Hampton were leading members of the committee to contract for the building. The contract was approved by the board in April, 1803. In November the salary of the president was fixed at $2,500, that of the professors ranging from $1,500 to $1,000. The president of the trustees (the Governor) was requested to write to the principals of the various colleges in America and to all others to whom he may think to apply to recommend suitable persons for the positions. April 28, 1804, the board elected the Rev Jonathan Maxcy first president of the College.

Dr Maxcy was born at Atterbury, Mass, September 2, 1768. At 19 he graduated at Brown University with first honor and entered the Baptist ministry. At 24 he was unanimously called to the presidency of Brown University (1792.) In 1802 he was elected president of Union College and in 1804 he came to take charge of the South Carolina College. He was a great orator and a great administrator, but fell into declining health and died in 1820.

Other gentlemen having declined to accept professorships, President Maxcy and Prof Enoch Hanford opened the doors of the College on the 10th of January, 1805. The first matriculate was William Harper, of Newberry, the second his brother, John Wesley Harper. On the same day were admitted Charles W. DeWitt and Thomas W. Roberston, of Chesterfield; John N. Davis, of Sumter; James Goodwyn and John T. Goodwyn, of Columbia; John Mayrant, of Sumter, and Benjamin Waring, of Columbia. Later on Josiah J. Evans, George W. Glen, Anderson and Walter Crenshaw matriculated; and by the 11th of July twenty-nine students were enrolled. The two special nurseries from which these young men came were Mount Bethel Academy, in Newberry, taught by Dr Finch and Prof Hammond, and St David's Academy, at Society Hill, from which came also its principal, Prof Hanford. In December, 1805, there was a public exhibition by the classes. Forty-five students were enrolled in January, 1806, and the College was fairly launched upon its career of usefulness and propsperity.

Anderson Crenshaw, of Newberry, in after years a distirguished chancellor of Alabama, was the first and only graduate in 1806, but the formal presentation of his diploma was deferred until the graduation of the second class, in December, 1807. It may be of interest to note that, as the College was established largely for the benefit of the youth of the up-country, a large majority of the first matriculates were up-countrymen. And as a proof of the wisdom of the measure it is instructive to read the roll of students in connection with the history of South Carolina and other States. With few exceptions these young men rose to eminence in their respective walks of life. O'Neall's Bench and Bar contains a long roster of South Carolina College men. This is also true of the rolls of Congress and the State Legislature, of the civil list, of the ministry, of medicine, of business and of agriculture. The honor list disproves the assertion that honor men are not distinguished in after life. Another interesting circumstance is that many of these honor men were poor, showing that the institution, so far from being a rich man's college, was pre-eminently an institution in which the poor boy received the fullest meed of respect and honor while on the campus and achieved greatest success afterwards.

Often has been quoted the remark of Judge Huger, that if the South Carolina College had produced but one student, George McDuffie, she would have amply repaid the State for all its care and expenditure. While the College produced men distinguished in other lines—in letters, in classics, in philosophy and in medicine —in teaching its trend was in the direction of statesmanship and jurisprudence. For years Thomas Cooper was a great leader in economics and constitutional law. He was a radical free trader and his influence was seen in the stand taken by South Carolina in regard to the tariff. Nullifier and Unionist alike enrolled themselves under the banner of a tariff for revenue only. The first volume of the "Statutes at Large for South Carolina," compiled by Cooper, is one of the most instructive collections that has ever been compiled. The great chapters in the Bible of English liberty are contained in them and the exposition of Nullification is found in its completest form. Dr Cooper had many enemies, but all conceded his great ability in exposition.

After Cooper came Francis Lieber, who is classed as an epoch-maker along with Droysen, Bluntschli and a few other profound civists on both hemispheres. His political ethics and civil liberty, wrought out in the South Carolina College and expounded to successive classes, equipped his students for contests in the political arena with the giants of other sections of the Union. After the war came President Robert W. Barnwell, who taught political philosophy from the standpoint both of a deep student and a practical statesman. Moreover, the Legislature adopted as a college text book Calhoun's Disquistion on Government, a treatise alike remarkable for its profundity and its inexorable logic. It is not surprising that the State should devote herself so untiringly to problems of government, and should weigh great political and economic questions not by dollars and cents, but in a balance in which philosophy and honor lay in one scale. In the Nullification contests students of the South Carolina College led opposing hosts with equal courage and skill. In war they were also prominent. The second Wade Hampton was an aide of Jackson at New Orleans. Ben Elmore was a colonel in the Florida war. James C. Bonham was one of the heroes of the Alamo. Pierce M. Butler fell at the head of the Palmetto Regiment in Mexico. Gist, Pinckney, Bonham and Magrath were war Governors, from 1860 to 1865. Seventeen generals, from John B. Floyd, of Virginia, to John A. Wharton and Thomas N. Waul, of Texas, bore aloft the banner of the Bars. The number of field officers, company officers and privates has not yet been computed, because there were so many. In recent days the College has furnished cadets for West Point and Annapolis and men for the Spanish war.

In theology she numbers on her rolls William Capers, James H. Thornwell, Basil Manly, Wm Brantley, Stephen Elliott and Whitefoord Smith; to the class room she has sent James H. Hudson and James H. Carlisle; to the Bench in earlier days went Harper, O'Neall, Evans, Johnstone, the two Wardlaws, Dargan, Earle, Huger, Butler and Caldwell. Later on came Carroll, Moses, Thomas, McIver, Haskell, Simpson, McGowan, Hudson, Townsend, Witherspoon, Wallace and Gary. To the Federal judiciary were called Gilchrist, Magrath, Simonton and Brawley. To the Bench of other States went Crenshaw, Bowie, Pickens, Ware, Cresswell and others. But sketches of some of the distinguished alumni will be found elsewhere.

It is not to be supposed that the College has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. Disturbing influences have been found both within and without. A few years after its organization a professor, who was endowed with the hot head and keen tongue that marks the genuine Irishman, declared that "half of his mathetmatical students might be bright fellows, for he never saw them, but the half that did attend his classes were as laborious as oxen, but as stupid as asses." This led to a rebel-

lion, augmented by other circumstances into a riot, which was quelled with difficulty.

For half century the Commons, or Steward's Hall, was a constant source of discord. The trustees, determined that there should be no distinction of class or wealth, ordered that all students should sit at a common board. The students from time to time rebelled against what they declared was mismanaged and petitioned for its abolition, in which request the faculty frequently joined. Not, however, until after many years of discontent and a final organized refusal to attend any more, which sent off more than a hundred men, compulsory attendance upon Commons was abolished. Since then the Commons have served as a boarding place for students who desired to eat in common, and as a regulator of boarding rates at other places. (The old Steward's Hall has been condemned and a new and commodious building, with all modern improvements, marks the beginning of a new century.)

The administration of President Cooper began in 1820 and was marked with vigor. After fourteen years the peculiarity of his religious views injured the popularity of the College and he resigned. The election of the Hon Robert W. Barnwell, one of the wisest and best men that South Carolina has produced, restored confidence, and the consequent recuperation and frowth of the College were surprising. At this period the faculty was exceptionally strong. It consisted of Francis Lieber, Henry Junius Mott, Robert Henry, William H. Ellet, Isaac W. Stuart, Thomas S. Twiss, Stephen Elliott, Jr, William Capers and Thomas Park. Two years later James H. Thornwell came into the faculty. Under this strong aggregation of intellect the College made rapid increase. Mr Banwell retained the presidency six years and resigned on account of ill health, Dr Robert Henry succeeding him as president for three years more.

In 1845 was elected one of the most brilliant alumni that the College record contains. William C. Preston has achieved a national reputation as an orator. For years he had served in the State Legislature and in the Senate of the United States. Originally a warm supporter of Calhoun, he espoused later on the cause of Henry Clay. In this issue he lost and, disdaining to hold a position antagonistic to a majority of his constituents, he resigned in 1842.

While disagreeing with him in politics the dominant party showed their appreciation of his brilliancy and character by elevating him to the presidency of the South Carolina College. His administration marks the high tide of prosperity of the College. Attendance increased to more than two hundred and several brilliant classes were sent into the world. Ill health caused Mr Preston's resignation. He was succeeded by another alumnus who, in his chosen field of theology and moral philosophy, is acknowledged to have no superior in America. James H. Thornwell was a wonderful manager of men. An old student relates that, being asked to join in an agreement to "cut" a lecture one day, he entered the agreement on one condition, "that Mr Thornwell shall not be allowed to talk to us." The agreement was made, but at the hour fixed upon by the class for its demonstration Mr Thornwell somehow happened "to saunter among them, engaged in friendly conversation until the bell rang and then said pleasantly: "As your bell has rung I will not detain you." He lifted his hat and walked off, and every student walked straight into the class room. Later on, after Mr Thornwell had retired from connection with the College, the students became engaged in a riot with the town marshal. It looked as if blood would be shed. No one could avert the crisis until Mr Thornwell was sent for. In a few stirring words he called to the students to follow him to the campus for consultation. Immediately they filed in behind him and marched to the campus, and there, after their anger had been allayed, he succeeded in pacifying them.

After Mr Thornwell came President McCay, who had trouble and resigned. Again the College was reorganized. In 1858 Judge Longstreet, the author of "Georgia Scenes" and "William Mitten," a distinguished Methodist clergyman, took the reins and guided the College until it was closed by the action of the Confederate Government in taking its buildings for a hospital.

Those were stirring times. The whole of the year 1860 was marked by the greatest excitement over the entire land. Four Presidential candidates upheld the banners of four separate parties. South Carolina's stood steadily for Breckinridge, and the students of the College made demonstrations in his honor. The election in November resulted in the election of Lincoln, and the South Carolina Legislature, then in session, called a Convention by an almost unanimous vote.

December 20, 1860, South Carolina seceded from the Union, an act that was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm, and by none more so than the students of the College. The College Cadets, who had been disbanded several years before, after the conflict with the principal authorities already mentioned, were reorganized under most stringent regulations.

On the 1st day of April, when the first

gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, the College Cadets were fired anew with enthusiasm and offered their services to the Governor. The faculty, feeling that this would seriously impair, if not destroy, the work of the College, disapproved strongly of the step, but most of the members of the company obtained the permission of their parents to withdraw from College, and those who were of age acted on their own responsibility in withdrawing. The company was accepted by the Governor and went to Charleston. Prof Barnwell, the chaplain, went with them and continued his religious care. He reported, "Of their conduct I cannot speak in too flattering terms. It exceeded the most ardent hopes I had formed of the morals, order and dignity of our young men." Accompanying his report was "An account drawn up for the gratification of their parents." Its concluding sentence was as follows: "As a professor I have always been proud of my pupils, but I must confess that I have never known how just was this pride until I became chaplan on Sullivan's Island." The good opinion thus expressed was more than confirmed in the five years ensuing, during which these noble young men displayed their valor and Christian manhood on many fields, some rising to the command of large bodies of men, and too many giving up their lives in defence of their State whose College had taught them the paths of duty, and honor and glory. After a short stay, however, at this time, the company was discharged, and most of its members returned, applied for admission and were received. Many of them spent their vacation in the tented field on temporary duty. Prof Venable had volunteered for active service, although he did not resign until 1862. He saw much service with Hampton and Lee. In the autumn the fall of Beaufort caused great excitement and the cadet company again offered their services to Governor Pickkens, who agreed to accept them, provided any of the faculty were willing. But the faculty, seeing that this would be in the near future the end of collegiate exercises, and not believing that the presence of the college cadets was necessary to the defence of the State at that time, again begged the Governor not to accept them. But matters had progressed too far. The seniors and a number of others left never to return. In accordance with a request from the trustees the faculty reported such persons as were worthy of a degree, and on these diplomas were conferred. They were all in military service. The Governor entrusted these young men specially to the care of Major Stevens, whom he describes as "a brave, religious and good man," by whom he "knows they will be well taken care of."

At the close of the session in June President Longstreet and Prof Barnwell resigned, and the latter went to Virginia, "with the view of devoting himself to the noble work of ministering to the sick and wounded in our army." Here he gave up his life on the 23d of June, 1863. In January, 1862, exercises were begun again under the administration of Prof LaBorde as chairman of the faculty. Seventy-two students were enrolled. It was difficult to restrain these young men from following their fathers and relatives into the army, and when, on Saturday, the 8th of March, 1862, the order of the Governor and Council made a general call for troops which practically embraced all but twelve students, it was impossible to hold them in line. On Monday following, when the bell rang for 5 o'clock recitation, not a student answered. Still an attempt was made to secure fresh matriculates among younger boys. Somewhat later a handful of students were gathered together.

In June, 1862, fighting began on James Island. It was necessary to secure some accommodations for a hospital. The Confederate Government applied for the use of the College buildings. The trustees acquiesced. Examinations of the few remaining students was held, and they were dismissed on the 20th of June until the first Monday in the following October. But when that day approached the buildings were still in use by the Confederate authorities, and exercises were again suspended. An attempt was made by the faculty in 1863 to secure possession once more, but again they failed. The first chapter in the history of the College had been closed through the exigencies of war.

The professors were engaged in different kinds of work for the Government. Most of the buildings were used as hospitals. Vacant professors' houses were rented to refugees from the lower country. The toga had indeed yielded to arms.

AFTER THE WAR.

After the destruction of Columbia by Sherman and the ravaging of large portions of the State by the victorious enemy there was little hope of a prosperous reopening. The faculty, however, was assembled by their chairman, Dr LaBorde, June 23, 1865, to consider the following letter addressed to Dr John LeConte, from Brigadier General Haughton, of the U. S. army, commanding the garrison of the army of occupation:

"Gen H. desires that the South Caroline College resume its duties as early as possible, the faculty declaring their allegiance to the General Government."

During the course of the year the Federal authorities agreed to turn over such buildings as were necessary for the con-

duct of collegiate exercises, reserving the outside chapel as a hospital.

On a call from B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor, appointed by President Johnson, the board of trustees met September 20, 1865, and resolved that the exercises of the College be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

A new Constituiton having been adopted for the State, Governor Orr was inaugurated and the Legislature met in Columbia. On motion of Charles H. Simonton, who was most ably assisted by A. C. Haskell, a brilliant young member from Abbeville, a bill was introduced and passed reopening the instituiton as a university, patterned after the University of Virginia, with separate schools and new departments of law and medicine. The bill passed and was ratified on the 19th of December, 1865, exactly sixty-four years after the ratification of the first Act. The 19th of December thus becomes doubly an important anniversary of the College.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The University opened in January, 1866. The Hon Robert W. Barnwell, who had once before been called to the College in its time of need, was again placed at its head. This was a wise selection.

He was a man of great wisdom and breadth, of dignified and pleasing address, and of great probity of character. None but a man of affairs could have guided the University through these troublous times with safety and yet with honor. The Radical Legislature was actually sitting in session in the campus, the Senate in the library and the House in the chapel. Any friction might have led to the closing of the institution. But Mr Barnwell felt that he had a sacred duty intrusted to him. The University was the only thing left to the wihte people of South Carolina, and he would in every possible way act to ensure its existence. By his example he induced the students to remember the duty they owed to themselves and their people. Later on the Legislature erleased the College buildings and sought more congenial quarters elsewhere.

Thus the University continued from 1866 to 1873, when the admission of a colored law student caused the old professors and most of the students to leave it. It was reorganized and continued open to students regardless of color until 1877, when it was closed again, and the buildings were entrusted to Mr Barnwell by Governor Hampton. In 1878 the charter was again amended and the University was made to include two branches, one for whites in Columbia, the other for colored students in Orangeburg. No immediate steps were taken to open the one for the whites. In 1880, however, the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts was established in the buildings of the University in Columbia. The Hon Wm Porcher Miles was made president, and Profs Woodrow, Sloan and Burney were added to complete the faculty. This College lasted two years, when under an amendment introduced by Mr Simonton to the appropriation bill ten thousand dollars were given for five additional chairs. In 1882 the College opened with the addition of Profs McBryde, Joynes, Patton, Alexander and Davis. President Miles resigning, Dr McBryde was selected in his stead and conducted a most successful administration. As has been said of him he has a genius for expansion, and under him the College grew rapidly. This was the most prosperous period since the days of Preston. The Legislature passed a bill organizing the South Carolina University with several colleges and a large number of professors. About this time, however, the people of the State began to be divided politically, so that and after a contest another reorganization was effected in 1890, by which only the literary and theoretical science and law departments were retained. President McBryde resigned to go to Virginia and President Woodrow succeeded. For a time the fortunes of the College seemed to hang in the balance, and the attendance was quite small. But the faculty and the friends of the College rallied to its support, the Legislature, on the recommendation of the Governor, gave a liberal appropriation, and in one year attendance increased by more than a hundred. After this at no time has the existence of the College been in danger. But several times it seemed as if it would be given a niggardly support. However, through the practice of the strictest economy, not only has the College retained what it had, but it has made continual growth. It stands at the end of the first century stronger than ever, and is prepared to give ample recompense to tne State for her patronage.

The past of the College is secure. What the future may be expected to bring forth will be told by its distinguished president who succeeded President Woodrow in the year 1897.

IN THE DAYS BEFORE THE WAR.

Some Ante-Bellum Students of South Carolina College.—"The Rhymes They Wrote, the Songs They Sung, and the Political Principles They Maintained."—Reminiscences of the Great College Rebellion of 1850, in which 60 Students Were Suspended at One Time.—The Patriotic Fervor that Inspired Their Boyish Songs Sustained Them on the Battlefield, and Some Shed Their Blood in Witness of the Truth.—Of One it is Recorded that, Although True in Battle, the Temptations of Peace Were too Much for His Political Principles.

(Yates Snowden, in the South Carolina Collegian, March 1887.)

An annual official catalogue, circular or prospectus, from the faculty or trustees, and possibly a magazine, edited and published by students, constitute the chief publications of Southern colleges and universities—with the exception of the Johns Hopkins University of Maryland—now and before the war. We were a provincial people and gave little encouragement to native book-makers. At the North it is different; wealth and large patronage make it possible for the faculty to issue valuable contributions to science and literature, and enable the students and secret societies to publish numberless college magazines, addresses, "ana," class histories, song books and other ephemera.

I recently chanced upon a note book of one of the graduating class of 1852 at South Carolina College, which, along with many personal memoranda, contains some unpublished songs and rhymes that would particularly interest many of the alumni of that time-honored institution. The main theme of many of the verses is the rebellion of April, 1850, which resulted in the suspension of sixty students and the temporary breaking up of the junior class. That during the temporary absence of Prof Thornwell, his vacant hours with the junior class were assigned to Prof Brumby, seems to have been the casus belli. The junior class refused to yield, burnt all their chemistries in a huge bonfire before Prof Brumby's house, with appropriate musical accompaniment and dancing, and were very properly sent home "to rusticate." Howard H. Caldwell, one of the offenders, in a long "Collegiate Romance," tells the whole story, from the students' point of view, in mock heroic. He winds it up with this tribute to some of the professors:

"LaBorde! now 'ere we go we give to thee
A token how thou'rt loved where'er we be;
To Thornwell, Henry, and to Lieber, too,
We give the thanks to noble conduct due;
Old Mat, a good, a gentle-souled old man,
Who'll do no evil, while aught else he can;
But Thornwell! blessings be upon thy head;
May Heaven on thee her richest bounties she;
And Lieber, 'ere we go we give to you
The thanks of hearts to generous bosoms true.
Henry we've loved since we first Henry knew.
Farewell, ye classic scenes, for evermore—
The home of tyranny and ancient lore!
Farewell, thou chapel and the morning bell;
Old College! ah, forever, fare thee well!

James R. Chalmers, of Holly Springs, Miss, descants on the rebellion in a song, evidently to the tune of "Dearest May." He writes with great freedom. Here are two specimen verses:

"Come, white folks, listen to me, a story I'll relate,
That happened in the valley of the old Carolina State,
At South Carolina College, 'Old Fossil' he did say,
That the junior class should go to him on Dr Thornwell's day.

Chorus:
"Old Fossil he said go, but it was no use, you know,
The junior class swore at last, be d—d if they would go.

* * * * * *

"The faculty gave us holiday, and said they'd give us more—
We thanked them very kindly, and left the College door—
And down the railroad whizzed along with pockets light and free
To the houses of our dearest dads, we hated much to see."

J. Wood Davidson, of the sophomore class, consoles the rebels in an eleven-verse jingle, in which "keen oppression's hand" and "the tyrant's sway" find mention. Speaking of the sophomores he says:

"We stay, perhaps, to meet what you
So proudly now do spurn;
But we will meet, as you have met,
Injustice in our turn."

The gem of the book is a drinking song, "Billy Maybin's, O." It does not suffer by comparison with songs of like character at Harvard and Yale, the "Benny Hoven's, O," of West Point; "Down to Winkie's We Will Go," of Union. Nor does it fall far behind the celebrated

"Mihi est propositum
In taberna mori,"

of the German universities, from which is borrowed our soul-stirring tune, "Maryland, My Maryland."

BILLY MAYBIN'S, O!

(By James R. Chalmers, Sophomore Class, South Carolina College, December, 1849.)

Come, doff your gowns, good fellows, don't put your coats on slow,
For a drinking at old Billy's we are ready for to go;
Above he gives good suppers, good dinners down below,
And many a time we've had a spree at Billy Maybin's, O!

There Uncle Ned and vive l'amour, the singer's nightly chime,
While those who are less tuneful in drinking do keep time;
And when before the counters we stand up in a row,
We'll toast the lasses of our hearts, at Billy Maybin's, O!

While our spirits are uprising, our liquors ceaseless flow,
And every man begins to feel "a little how come you so."
The whiskey-punchy feeling and the old convivial glow
Comes unaided o'er us stealing at Billy Maybin's, O!

To fail in love or "flash" in class brings keen heart-rending woe
To those who glory in the name of handsome college beaux,
But the bold frequenters of "the Hole" don't care for this, you know,
But sink their woes and drown their cares at Billy Maybin's, O!

Though we love all wholesoul fellows and approve of drowning cares,
Don't forget still to be moderate and think of morning prayers,
Lest when the bell is chiming to matins for to go,
You should think 'twas clanking of the plates at Billy Maybin's, O!

The ladies of Columbia all drinking do forego,
Their tender hearts thus tempting them, an example for to show;
But still the stubborn fellows, contrary, as you know,
Will never cease to laugh and sing at Billy Maybin's, O!

When the barrel brightly blazes and the tar runs out below,
And gowned fellows dance around on the light fantastic toe,
To all our tenements, alas! the bugs do quickly go,
And woe to those carousing at Billy Maybin's, O!

Next Monday morning surely old Sheriff comes around,
And you're up before the faculty for going up the town.
"Did you go into an eating house?" "Did you take a drink or no?"
Oh, yes, sirs; took a drink or two at Billy Mabin's, O!

And when you and I and Joseph and all our jolly chew,
Come to part with Uncle Billy and bid a long adieu,
We'll hope that time will touch his brow as lightly as the snow,
And students still may find a home at Billy Maybin's, O!

And when we graduate and each has taken his degree,
We'll drink that we'll ne'er disgrace the title of A. B.,
And when we've left Columbia, while wending homeward slow,
We'll sigh o'er reminiscences at Billy Maybin's, O!

At the foot of the page I find this note: "The graduating class of '52 had the honor of being the last class who sung the above song before the Congaree House (kept by Uncle Billy) on the evening of the 7th December after the class supper. The hotel had been sold and the name changed since that memorable evening when we were all gloriously inebriated."

Prescient of the future seem Howard Caldwell's stirring lines:

WE'LL STAND BY CAROLINA.

"Shall we not love our mother
And watch with careful eye
The movements of another
Whose dark intents we spy?
What though her foes malign her,
What though the world deride—
We'll stand by Carolina,
Whatever fate betide.

"Not sleepless vigils keeping,
To guard her from her foes,
When here our sires are sleeping
In final blest repose.
Yes, with them we enshrine her,
They in her service died—
Then we'll stand by Carolina,
Whatever fate betide.

* * * * * *

"Here liberty has rested
And made her own abode,
As times past have attested,
The days of war and blood.
No tyrant may confine her,
Our Joy, our Hope, our Pride!
We'll stand by Carolina,
Whatever fate betide.

"And future ages pondering
O'er the mad world before,
Shall turn the pages wondering
That tell of love so pure.
For our lives and power diviner
Her destines decide—
So we'll stand by Carolina,
Whatever fate betide."

I find, too, in this same vein, copied from the Daily Telegraph, a communication from "A Junior of 1851," announcing that "The students of South Carolina College repudiate old Clay and all his principles. Free soilism and abolition cannot flourish on the soil irradiated by the genius of Calhoun. * * * and should South Carolina secede, her College claims a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns.'" This was not all the effervescence of youth, or "sound and fury, signifying nothing," which exhausted itself in college rebellions, for the owner of the note book volunteered at the first call to arms. He indignantly refused excellent pay in a blockading company, with an easy berth at Nassau (for which many in these latter days think him the more fool,) but marched to Virginia, where, as captain of the Sumter Guards John Ward Hopkins, in the bloody trenches around Petersburg, he took his last "place in the picture near the flashing of the guns." And better for James R. Chalmers had he shared a like fate. He made a brilliant record in the war, rose to the rank of brigadier general, and commanded a division in Forrest's cavalry. From an alleged "massacre" of negro soldiers he obtained the sobriquet of "Fort Pillow Chalmers." Since the war he has been a member of Congress, and as a violent Republican is a foe to decency and Southern civilization. Howard H. Caldwell attained in after life considerable reputation from two published volumes of poems. He died before the war.

J. Wood Davidson is well known as a litterateur. His best works are "The Living Writers of the South" and a "School History of South Carolina." He lives in New York city.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Present Condition and Prospects of the Institution.—Objects Which the College Seeks to Accomplish.—Making Higher Education General.—College Co-operation.—An Aid to Lower Schools.—The Accredited Schools.—Professional and Graduate Courses.—Post Graduate Work.—Importance of Athletics in a College.—Independent Research.—Cheapening the Cost of Education.—The Honor System.—Character Building.—The Record of a Hundred Years.

(By F. C. Woodward, President South Carolina College.)

The past of the South Carolina College is secure; one hundred years of its life is part of State and national history. What of the future? For if the present bases on foundations of past years the future shall rise in like manner from the structure now being built. The debt of the past has been paid; shall the future grow rich by the compounded interest of the past and present?

AIM OF THE COLLEGE.

If the future usefulness—which means the prosperity—of the College depends on the success of its present work, then the explanation and illustration of that work will reveal not only what the College is now doing, but what it is likely to do. Let it not be forgotten that the development of any system is a matter of time and money, and less a matter of money than of time. Money, plant, appliances, service, are first in order, and until provided apparently first also in importance. But time, the opportunity for growth, expansion, maturity, adaptation, is a prime essential to the development of all permament and excellent organizations, and not least so to the making of an educational institution that is but part of a general educational system. For it is anachronistic and irrational to consider the College as a segregated and independent educational influence. If the colleges of this Commonwealth, whether State, denominational or private, are in themselves self-sufficient, independent institutions, they will not only fall far short of their duty, but will become drawbacks to systematic educational organization. They will be useful and their existence intelligible only as they take their places in the urgently needed, but now crude and slowly developed, general system of popular education. With right purposes, harmonious action and intelligent leadership such a system will ere long evolve, and its various parts, in finished correlation, compose themselves into a round and efficient organization.

This, then, is the controlling idea in the aims and work of the College—co-ordination with all agencies of higher education, correlation with all agencies of lower education, solidarity, continuity, mutual support and harmonious co-operation among all agencies, low and high, to secure general education, and firmly establish the civil and social order of the Commonwealth.

With this fundamental principle for basis the College is silently, yet earnestly, endeavoring to lead the onward movement of education in this State towards the ideals of Christian scholarship and culture. It works silently, like the most beneficial forces of both nature and morals, because its aims are not to be attained by noisy self-advertisement and self-exploitation. The moulding influences of life, those that direct movements, rule men, inspire progress, are never intrusive, never superficial. They flow deep and win by methods of pervasion and infusion, not by shock of propulsion and invasion. Science may carry its point with rush and crash, but culture aspires to the magic of persuasion and illumination.

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL.

The college labors for the spread of the higher education in the body politic. Higher education is not for the few, but for the lower million, that they may be exalted and ennobled. The opportunity for higher education must be placed within the reach of pauper and prince alike, if

the pauper is to become a prince, a sovereign; if the genuine democratic idea is to prevail. Wealth is aristocratic; it levels down; it makes possible the invidious inequalities of life. Its corrective is culture, for it levels up and balances the power of intellect and character against the brute force of mere lucre. A nation cannot afford to be rich if its people are illiterate, for that means the basest of all slaveries, the subjection of ignorant brute force to commercial brute force, of an illiterate submerged mass to an astute and conscienceless wealthy class. It is the work of the higher education to prevent this. This College would join hands with every other college of the State to afford this higher education to all and to incite the youth of the State to appreciate and seek it. Nor does it forget to maintain at the same time the standards of scholarship, the ideals of culture. These are not to be cheapened in order to be popularized, but to be lifted higher always, drawing aspirants upward, beckoning from lofty, but accessible, heights, where the scope is wide, the air is pure, the prospect inspiring.

COLLEGES SHOULD WORK TOGETHER.

From such vantage ground it is easy to see that the industrial conception of success by competition is inapplicable here. Fulness for some colleges and leanness for the rest is failure for all. The new altruistic co-operative paradox alone is true, that the growth of each is the help of all; the success of each the hope of all; the weakening of one the hurt of all. The commercial idea of meagre supplies for slight demand is the bane of the intellectual and moral business of education. This is it "that scattereth, yet increaseth." Twenty years ago there were about two hundred and fifty male collegians in the colleges of South Carolina; to-day there are nearly two thousand. What shall become of us if twenty years more shall fail to build and enlarge colleges to meet this splendid demand? It is not at all a question how students shall be found to fill the colleges, but how shall the colleges be made ready to meet the needs of this education-hungry multitude sweeping down upon us in the first years of the twentieth century?

Who is equal to these things? Evidently each State will have its hands full with the education of its own children. They must find their education, high and low, at home or nowhere. Can South Carolina get ready the next ten years to render teaching service to the quadruple phalanxes of collegians that shall press on her educational resources by that time? That is the issue to be met, and not the fear of insufficient patronage for her colleges. More room, more teachers, better appliances, larger colleges, more colleges, will be the cry before another lustrum has passed. So the South Carolina College would be ready for this call and offers her hand to every other college in the State in pledge of mutual support and as earnest of concord and comity.

HELPING THE LOWER SCHOOLS.

Thus realizing, the College is upholding at all risks the ideals and standards of attainment in all lines of collegiate work. The upbuiluing especially of the secondary eddcation demands of the colleges the separation of preparation for college from the legitimate work of the college; indeed, the existence of fitting schools depends upon the refusal of this righteous demand of the secondary schools by doing away all preparatory work in its halls, with the hope of keeping high school students in the high school. It discourages unprepared pupils from seeking to enter its freshman class, and charges its canvassers to dissuade from coming hither boys who are evidently unprepared. When such applicants come up for entrance they are examined and turned back if unfit, or, if admitted on trial, are sent away if their probation of a month or two is not satisfactory. Students who cannot keep up and students who will not are not permitted to remain in the institution. This course is consistently adhered to, with the result of lessening the number of students and sometimes of offending patrons, but with the double purpose of maintaining the standards of scholarship and of encouraging the struggling preparatory schools of the State. It is at the same time the wisest policy in the end. For the surest way to provide a full freshman class is to build up the secondary and high schools, and this upbuilding depends upon their keeping their advanced pupils throughout the high school years. This cannot be done if the colleges either admit such pupils into freshman classes or provide for them preparatory departments, that offer the attractive inducement of registering as college students, while remaining preparatory pupils. This College is, both by influence and example, trying to correct this hybrid system, by which the preparatory schools are weakened and the colleges themselves more or less demoralized, and it seeks the co-operation of all the colleges to effect this result.

ACCREDITED SCHOOLS.

To this end the College offers to the schools of the State eligible to this relation admission, without examination, into its freshman class of pupils whom principals and superintendents shall certify as prepared to enter. This method, pursued widely throughout this country, promises

to bring about closer and more intelligent, as well as mutually helpful, connection between the colleges and the schools, and to facilitate ready entrance into college. This College invites the teachers, and especially the heads of these schools, to mutual visitation and interchange of views, in order to secure effective co-operation and full understanding of each other's methods and needs. The establishment of this relation is a first preliminary to organic connection among the various branches of the general education system, now disordered and unorganized, but tending more and more, as necessity urges, to correlation and organization. This correlation the College sees and feels the need of, and would ally itself with every influence that seeks this end. Educational history the world over, and especially the experience of the last twenty years in this State, impresses the imperative necessity —not to say duty—of organization. Nothing effective, nothing admirable, nothing permanent, can come out of the present chaos of disorder and distrust. All the work and influence of the South Carolina College seeks to supply this greatest need of general education in this State.

PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE COURSES.

The College is endeavoring likewise to supply pressing needs that cannot be expected, under the present circumstances, from other colleges in the State. It has, therefore, established a law school and a department of normal training for men and offers in the academic department resident graduate work for the degree of master of arts. Its law school, for many years the only one in the State, was established to enable young men looking to this profession to get their training in the State. This was done not only to reduce the cost of such training, but to insure for the student familiarity with the legal traditions, customs, statutes, proceedings of the State, and to train him in these by the instruction of the best available talent of his own State. The law department has proved popular and helpful. It has lately been enlarged and strengthened and has enrolled a larger number of students at the opening of this session than have ever attended any previous session. It is neither practicable nor expedient for most law students to go out of the State for their professional training. Surely it is incumbent on a great State to provide the best possible opportunity for the legal instruction of that large and influential class of its citizens who compose the legal fraternity. For from this class come not only the lawyers and the Judges of the State, but the great majority of State and national legislators, of office-holders and politicians, of civil and political leaders and no small part of the active and successful business men. Such men should not seek their special instruction outside the Commonwealth they are to live in in the law schools of other States whose popular ideas or legal standards and political principles may be inharmonious with the aims and ideas that differentiate their mother State from all others, and are the basis and reason of her sovereignty and individuality. It is the part of wisdom so to provide for their instruction at home as to assure the indoctrination of the lawyers in the characteristic methods and principles that have made South Carolina what she is and shall perpetuate her salient influences in the future. The legal profession are the depositories of those informing, underlying principles that thus mark the State as an influential agency in the work of national and State upbuilding; they are the conservatories of its traditions and interpreters of its civil and political creeds; the guardians of its Constitution, the protectors of its rights. Schools of law, beyond all others, must teach reverence for precedents, maintenance of old and tested principles. Innovation, experiment, radicalism, may be suffered in academic and scientific teaching, but conservatism, historical continuity and characteristic saliencies are the strong towers of schools of law. This it is that imposes upon States the duty of firmly establishing and jealously fostering their own schools of law. The State of South Carolina owes it to her past and to her future greatness as well to make her School of Law, now but embryonic and insufficient, equal to the great needs it was raised to meet.

GRADUATE WORK.

There is another important line of work in which the College is engaged, with earnest desire to improve the facilities for such study in this State. This is graduate work, often spoken of as post-graduate study. The College is able to offer to an increas- the number of students the opportunity to undertake this graduate study in most of its departments. This offer at present has in view the attainment only of the degree of master of arts (A. M.) by courses of resident study, the student living at College and meeting his professors in regular class work during the time of at least one session.

There is some reactionary feeling here and there that a college should content itself with preparing men in a four years' undergraduate course for the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science, leaving the higher work to the universities. But this is to accept mediocrity, to resign oneself to lower work, to despair of development. For expansion and growth are to be looked for in those evolutions of

undergraduate work that go forward to higher planes of knowledge and culture, either in professional and special studies or in the attainment of those higher academic degrees, the master of arts and the doctor of philosophy, which are now almost prerequisite to the aspirant for the best professional positions, as well as to the seeker after the best and highest culture. Here, as in law and pedagogy, the offer of such courses is in answer to the growing demand for opportunity in this line on the part of the most ambitious and capable students in the State. The number of students asking for these graduate courses is increasing at this College, and this offer is no more than the due answer to a commendable desire on the part of young scholars to be given the facilities for higher preparation for greater usefulness. It would be cruel and culpable not to heed this call.

The number of students asking for such work grows yearly and it would grow in far greater proportion if fuller and broader opportunity were given for such study. But the College is hindered by lack of funds from affording this instruction as it would like to. Natives of this State who wish for ampler preparation than the undergraduate courses afford are driven to repair to other and more favored States for what their own State should supply, but does not. Thus many a talented and worthy young scholar finds his best development shut off because his State does not see fit to provide for his higher education. Realizing the justice of this demand and desirous of exalting the standards of education, the College, hard pressed with undergraduate work as her professors are, yet seeks to overcome the drawbacks of lack of funds and teachers and strains her resources and overworks her instructors to give this graduate opportunity to the young men of the State. It needs to be properly equipped and to be more fully manned for this work, for it requires more apparatus, better appliances and a fuller and more specialized teaching force for such study. It is not hopeless that this need will ere long be felt and met.

In order to broaden the various courses and to afford individual students opportunity for specializing within the range of the undergraduate work the College makes, in the upper classes, nearly one-half the work subject to the student's choice. Thus students may make their undergraduate study lead towards professional preparation, filling with scientific, or linguistic, or philosophical studies the whole elective time left at their disposal in the two most important years of college, the junior and senior. The student who is looking to medicine, for instance, may take such chemical and physical and biological studies as will best fit him for his professional work, and at the same time win him the A. B. degree. So with specialists in other lines. In addition to this the authorities, realizing that many students have neither the time nor the inclination for a full regular course, have provided that these applicants may take such special courses in the College as they may wish, provided they are prepared for such special work, and provided they carry enough work to occupy their time. Young men and women in the town of Columbia thus have the opportunity to take some work in college while attending to their daily business. This has proved a boon to many hard-working young people forced to labor for a living, but having a few hours a day to give to study. In a word the policy of the College is to suit its educational advantages to the needs, abilities and opportunities of those who desire them, giving whole loaves or halves or quarters as the student may be able to take them.

NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

The college offers training in another important branch of professional study: the normal or pedagogical. This department also needs to be enlarged and strengthened in courses, equipment and instructors. There is no more pressing need in this State than for well-equipped men teachers. Yet there is inadequate provision made for this purpose. The College is doing as good work in this direction as can be expected of it under the draw-backs with which it labors. It is to be hoped that in the near future ample provision will be made for the full equipment of this important department. The necessity of making the normal department of the South Carolina College approximately equal to the needs of a State so low in the scale of illiteracy as this should need no further appeal than the statement of the case.

This State is admirably fitting her women for teaching. But women alone cannot carry forward this great work of training, especially boy-training in the upper classes; nor have they been found sufficiently equal to the exigencies of administration and discipline. There must be male head-ship for the most part: that is the consensus of world experience. Evidently South Carolina is far behind her duty in this regard. To the correction of this neglect, the College is addressing its efforts. It is doing normal work as far as it can with its equipment and service. But it must still insist upon a broader view of the situation and a better provision for this need.

ATHLETICS.

What of athletics? That by some is held to be no part of the duty of the college, but only the avocational sport of boys. Modern educational ideals, however, contradict this narrow view and regard college athletics as an important part of college work. Athletics as now practiced is not irregular and unimportant play. The far-away voice of the Greeks is heard, again urging physical exercise, bodily training, as a part of education that may not be neglected, much less ignored, and that voice is being heeded at last. Asceticism and mistaken scholasticism had their way with education for nearly 2,000 years, after the Greeks had proved beforehand that they must fail, as fail they did. But the modern, especially the Anglo-Saxon, educator has turned back to the Greek, and with the notable addition of moral culture, too much neglected by that ancient worthy, has fixed upon the threefold regimen of bodily, mental and moral training for all-round culture.

So athletics is freed from the false stigma of puerility. It is not boy-business is not mere play. It is serious man-business and hard work. It is part of the college course and an important adjunct of college work. It is being directed by college faculties and boards to correct its abuses and confirm its good uses. The South Carolina College stands for athletics; not the puerility and pseudo-professionalism that mark its beginnings, hamper its development and give its enemies so many specious arguments against its existence. But with other modern educational institutions, realizing that colleges and students were not made to support faculties and boards, but these for the sake of the student, it seeks to foster and direct athletics to its evident admirable physical, mental and moral uses, and to avoid and correct its parasitic and accidental abuses. The college is expected to turn out a well-rounded man, physically strengthened, mentally equipped, morally reinforced for the trying battle of life. This it shall never do if it educate the brain, but not the heart; if it educate both brain and heart, and not the body.

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH.

But this is an age of research, men have ceased to cry for the truth and wait for it to reveal itself. They now dig it from the bowels of earth, dredge it from the depths of ocean, pluck it from among the stars. With all their manifold powers they compel it with the agencies of science and art, with analysis, anatomization, chemical and physical compulsion, to which truth yields its treasures. So the modern college has become an armory where in library and laboratory and cabinet and museum the great work of research goes on; where hand and eye and ear and pen and scalpel and hammer, and microscope and telescope, and spectroscope, and chemical agents, and electrical batteries are working out the problems of nature and mind, and trained leaders are planning the world conquests that shall lift the race to perfection. Mindful of this great movement, and coveting a part therein, the College seeks to improve its poor facilities for research and independent investigation. So its appliances, though meagre, yet afford the beginning of such work, and give promise of better things when the State has realized what a college should be and do. The basis is here of a worthy institution when the time is ripe.

CHEAPENING COST OF EDUCATION.

While enriching educational content, the College is cheapening educational opportunity; the higher education is stooping to lowest levels of life, and inviting ignorance and illiteracy upward. The college has joined with earnestness in the distinctly Southern movement to bring down the cost of higher education, so that it shall be within reach of the poorest. It has, with others, made the prohibitive old-time fees nominal, has done away all extra charges, has remitted tuition to the meritorious, has provided wholesome food and comfortable lodgings at bare cost, and thus has enabled scores of young men to win college training, who otherwise would have been hewers of wood and drawers of water all their days. It is no small achievement that the colleges of the South have made, with self-sacrifice that threatened their existence, in this reduction of the expense of collegiate education so low that a boy can live at college almost as cheaply as at home. This alone has made it possible, in the poverty-pinched state of the South, for her sons and daughters to attain the higher preparation for life that has heretofore cost so high as to be regarded the boon only of the rich. The poor have education extended to them, not only in primary schools, but in colleges and universities.

This College has brought down the cost of education for self-denying and frugal young men so low as $125 a session, and its average to the mark of $175 a session. To the higher-priced colleges of the North and West this seems incredible. But it is true and is proved each year by new cases. And it has done this not simply or chiefly by the process of cheapening the necessaries of college life, but by inculcating frugality, economy, and plain living, and by setting the example of these virtues. The standard of living, that standard that is fixed by no

quotations, no exchanges, but that is established and commended by the customs and principles of the community, has in this College been commended by the economy and frugality of the professors and students. It is a plain and simple standard, suitable to the case of the poor scholars. The atmosphere is purified by right sentiments and right practices, by care and discrimination in the use of money, by plainness of dress and living. This itself is no mean education, to teach boys to want little, to waste nothing and to covet the best things.

HONOR SYSTEM AND CHARACTER BUILDING.

And the best of these best things is that one thing needful which the College by adherence to the honor system as the method of discipline has stressed with special force, has insisted on with tireless earnestness, and set forth long ago as the single article of its educational creed, in the following noble words, fixed in the by-laws:

"Offences are any acts, omissions, of habits unfavorable to the peculiar duties of a student, or incompatible with the obligations of morality and religion, and inconsistent with the propriety, decorum or courtesy which should always characterize a gentleman. As the end of the College is to train a body of gentlemen in knowledge, virtue, religion and refinement, whatever has a tendency to defeat this end, or is inconsistent with it, should be treated and punished as an offence, whether expressly mentioned in the laws or not. The sense of decency, propriety and right which every honorable young man carries in his own bosom shall be taken as a sufficient means of knowing these things, and he who pleads ignorance in such matters is unfit to be a member of the College. The board expects and requires the students to maintain the character of refined and elevated Christian gentlemen. It would be ashamed of any man who would excuse breaches of morality, propriety and decorum on the plea that the acts in question are not specifically condemned in the College code. It earnestly desires that the students may be influenced to good conduct and diligence in study by higher motives than the coercion of law; and it mainly relies for the success of the institution as a place of liberal education on moral and religious principle, a sense of duty, and the generous feeling which belong to young men engaged in honorable pursuits."

This means self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control, and it all converges to that supreme end of education and life, the attainment of character. When all has been said this is the beginning and the middle and the end of education. Bricks and brains, apparatus and appliances, talent and genius, fame and glory are good. But they are worthy, are intelligible, indeed, only as they make for personal excellence and relative usefulness. The College may, for lack of money, continue too ill-equipped to turn out scholars, too poor to make specialists in knowledge. But it still shall be worth untold sums to the State and to the world if it shall be kept sufficiently alive and strong to go on making gentlemen, men of probity, good citizens, upright men of business, imbued with the principles of honor and inspired with the ideals of righteousness.

As the College pauses a moment on the threshold of its second century to take a glance over the traversed hundred years it reads its records on every page of the State's history for those years in the deeds and fame of hundreds and almost thousands of its sons. In the forum, in the pulpit, in the teacher's chair, on the Bench, at the Bar, in the sick room and in the hospital, on the exchanges, in the marts, in the field, its sons have not been wanting in civic and social duty, and the battle call has bid them by scores and hundreds to devoted sacrifice, to memorable deeds, to honorable graves. Their names, their fame shine on the historic page, adorn the memorial tablets of stone and brass, gleam in the lustrous roll of those "the world will not let die;" above all are cherished in the memory of the mother State, grateful for their deeds and jealous for their glory.

Turning to greet the new century a succession of centuries spreads invitingly before the pepennial institution, but beginning its great work. The State lives, the educational agencies of her upbuilding shall live, to draw new vigor from her bounty, new inspiration from her history, new enthusiasm from her glory, and give back to her service and love and honor in the lengthening rolls of trained men, who shall go from College halls to uplift their fellows, to bless the community, and to realize the ideals of manhood and Statehood to which the ages yearn with infinite longing.

It is with institutions as with individuals—they must be made perfect through suffering. It is the steep, heaven-leading path to perfection. The College has borne distress and, like many a sore-bestead worker for his unappreciative fellow men, continues to labor, asking neither reward nor praise. Its labors shall be felt and valued at last. Expecting that day, the College still labors and waits.

THE S. C. COLLEGE CADETS.

How They Rushed to the War in April, 1861.—A Patriotic Ardor that Brooked no Restraint and that Could not be Subdued by College Discipline.—Their Offer of Their Services and its Acceptance by Governor Pickens.—Scenes of the Burning and Surrender of Fort Sumter.—How the Cadets Returned to College for Awhile, but Afterwards Entered the Confederate Service and Fought Until the Bitter End.—A Roster of the Company, in Which Appear the Names of Some Who Later Served in Other Commands.

(By Col Iredell Jones, Second Lieutenant S. C. C. Cadets.)

The year 1860 will ever be indelibly impressed upon the political history of the American Republic. Its violent discussions, its intense excitements, the frightfully cruel war that followed, and the death, waste and destruction that resulted as a consequence will ever form a chapter of intense interest for future generations. That a South Carolinian of the old school, who had been taught by proud, high-toned, chivalric forefathers to guard with jealous care his civil and political rights, who looked upon his liberty with more concern than his life, should hurry to take steps to withdraw his connections from what he knew to be vital encroachments by the General Government upon his inherited belief in the sovereign rights of his State was not be wondered at. The sequel has shown how more than sixty thousand South Carolina soldiers, more than the voting population of the State, hurried to the battlefield, to defend the principles they had been taught to respect, and for which they were willing to offer their lives.

South Carolina was the leader in the cause for Southern rights. During the entire year of 1860 her statesmen were foremost in asserting advanced Southern doctrine during the political contest for President of the United States. At first the excitement was greater within the borders than in other States of the South and probably the discussions more violent. Upon Columbia, the Capital of the State, and significantly bearing the name of the original great discoverer of our free Western Hemisphere, fell the heaviest shock of the fearful political storm. During the year political conventions were held. The State seceded from the National Union on the 20th of December. The Ordinance of Secession was actually passed in the City of Charleston, but the convention first assembled in Columbia and passed a preliminary resolution to the same purpose. The streets of Columbia were at times filled with excited audiences, and speakers from the balconies and porches of the hotels hurled back at Northern fanatics threats of resistance against any efforts or action looking to coercion. In the meanwhile the bonfires were lighted and torchlight processions were frequent, and the beautiful patriotic girls of the glorious old city made palmetto cockades and tied them with blue ribbon and presented them with a "God-speed" to the cause of liberty. How could the gallant young men of the South Carolina College fail to be impressed with the patriotic fever now raging over the land? It is not surprising that they hurried to reorganize the College company in the fall of 1860. There had been in former days a company in the College known as the South Carolina College Cadets, but this older organization was disbanded by order of the Governor in 1856. The students got into trouble with the police of Columbia during that year, and good order in the College was threatened, and the authorities had the guns returned to the arsenal and the company disbanded. B. J. Witherspoon, of Lancaster, was the last captain of that older company. The following newspaper account of the old College company, which took part in the parade on the occasion of Gen Lafayette's visit to South Carolina in 1824, will be interesting: "In line were the South Carolina cadets. There were 40 or 50 of these young men, commanded by Cadet Capt Saxon. They had a striking uniform, a dark grey, swallow tail coat and white trousers. The head dress was

the peculiarly shaped cap or chapeau of that day. The white duck trousers were gathered at the knee by a band of black velvet ribbon an inch wide, with streamers hanging down the outer seam and falling to the ankle. Long trousers, known as 'Lafayette pants,' had then supplanted the knickerbockers which Lafayette wore when an American soldier. The cadets wore powdered queues of the colonial style."

The organization which was inspired by the revolutionary events of 1860 was formed in the fall of that year. A complete list of the names of its members has luckily been preserved by Mr R. F. Fleming, a student of the College, a member of the company, and now a highly respected citizen of Greenwood County. We add the list as follows:

ROSTER OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE CADETS, 1861.

John H. Gary, captain.
E. Dawkins Rogers, first lieutenant.
Iredell Jones, second lieutenant.
L. H. Watts, third lieutenant.
T. S. Dupont, ensign.
J. Petigru Mellard, quartermaster.
S. M. Richardson, first sergeant.
J. C. Habersham, second sergeant.
J. M. Ivy, third sergeant.
W. T. Gary, fourth sergeant.
F. K. Oliver, fifth sergeant.
R. W. B. Elliott, first corporal.
R. DeTreville Lawrence, second corporal.
R. M. Anderson, third corporal.
J. J. Fripp, fourth corporal.
J. G. McCall, fifth corporal.
James Watts, sixth corporal.

Privates—D. Ancrum, W. A. Ancrum, F. M. Bailey, J. M. Bell, S. Boykin, Landon Dowie, J. W. Brearly, J. F. Byrd, J. C. Calhoun, M. A. Carlisle, R. K. Charles, W. T. Charles, W. A. Clark, C. W. Coker, H. C. Cunningham, J. B. Cureton, F. B. Davis, J. E. Davis, S. P. Dendy, W. P. DuBose, B. C. Dupont, J. B. Elliott, A. A. Faust, Augustus Fielding, R. F. Fleming, C. B. Foster, J. H. Fowles, I. N. Fowles, A. C. Fraser, W. H. Geiger, Weston Gibson, Leslie Glover, A. T. Goodwyn, C. E. Gregg, T. C. Grey, J. N. Guerard, P. Gullatt, A. H. Hamilton, R. A. Harllee, John C. Haskell, P. L. Henry, I. K. Heyward, J. M. Hill, Edward Houston, Joseph C. Haskell, J. H. Heuitt, H. P. Jennings, Wm Kirk, J. M. McCarley, G. H. McCutcheon, R. G. McCutcheon, S. McGowan, T. B. McLaurin, F. H. Macleod, J. G. Marshall, J. Poinsett Mellard, C. G. Memminger, Jr, T. J. Moore, A. P. Nicholson, F. S. Parker, Jr, T. S. Rhett, H. W. Rice, Jr, Arthur Robinson, P. H. Robertson, W. J. Rook, D. T. Smith, E. C. Smith, R. H. Smith, A. T. Smythe, D. P. Sojourner, J. T. C. Spann, J. P. Spratt, H. W. Stevenson, G. M. Stoney, C. P. Storres, E. R. Stuart, H. M. Stuart, J. H. Townsend, W. W. Trapier, W. J. Trezevant, J. C. Vance, J. T. Walker, Ernest Walworth, A. H. Watson, J. B. Watson, Bentley Weston, W. Whitaker, J. S. White, J. A. Wilson, W. A. Youmans.

This company was first drilled and instructed by Capt H. S. Thompson, of the Arsenal, afterwards Governor Thompson, and were furnished with arms and accoutrements by the State. The members provided themselves with a pretty gray uniform, and were delighted to parade the streets of the city and perform various military evolutions according to Hardee's tactics in the presence of an admiring public. There could not have been a greater "esprit de corps" manifested in any similar organization. Drifted together from all parts of the same State, inspired by a common purpose, that of education, being friends and class mates, and socially upon an equality, they had pride in themselves, in the College and a fervent love for the mother State, which burned brighter in their young hearts as the threatened dangers to their State grew greater. They cheered every sentiment that honored South Carolina; they welcomed every one who was a friend to the cause of Southern rights. When old Edmond Ruffin, of Virginia, made his appearance within the walls of the College they gave him a grand reception, called for a speech, waved the Palmetto flag over his head and did honor to the long, silver gray locks that fell over his shoulders. If the writer remembers correctly, our present distinguished citizen, Judge A. C. Haskell, was the young man who held aloft the Palmetto flag over the old man's head. Time passes and the eventful year of 1861 is ushered in. This company continues its drills and makes preparation with the burning thought that they were following the motto of their State: "Animis opibusque parati!" They did not dream probably of the frightful havoc, distress and destruction that has since been experienced by our people, but they were impressed then with all the patriotic motives which made the Confederate soldier famous, and induces the desire on the part of the Daughters of the Confederacy to know the part performed by the cadets of the College in the war between the States. If they exulted in their handsome uniforms, the martial step and inspiring drum beat, their inmost thoughts struck deeper and a more serious chord, when the threatened hostilities at last broke out. The first gun that was fired on Fort Sumter sounded the call to arms. For days and weeks before the signal the students had watched the reports of the rapidly occurirng events in Charleston and the company was eager to go to the front, but the more conservative faculty vigor-

ously opposed the idea of disrupting the College and exerted all their influence to prevent the boys from tendering their services to the Governor, but without avail. On the morning of the 12th of April they marched in a body to the South Carolina depot, where they boarded the train for Charleston, paying their own way. Capt Gary had made application to the president of the College asking permission to go, and the faculty were holding their meeting on the morning of the 12th of April while the boys were hurrying away. On this point the recollections of Mr R. K. Charles, (a member of the company,) of Darlington, are so very clear and explicit that the writer will insert extracts from his letters, as follows:

"When the firing began in Fort Sumter the company telegraphed the tender of its services to Governor Pickens in Charleston and requested orders to come down immediately. The Governor accepted the company as a part of the militia in service and ordered it to hold itself in readiness and remain in Columbia until further orders. This was looked upon by the students, as, no doubt it was, as a plan to keep them out of the fight, and they were greatly dissatisfied and began to devise modes of circumventing the Governor's plans. At last it was determined to disband the company which had been tendered and immediately form another company and go to Charleston without asking for orders, and this was done. They could not take their guns with them, as they had promised to use the guns only with the consent of the faculty, so the guns were stacked in the usual place in the library. The new company had only a short time to prepare to take the train, which left at 6 o'clock. Just before the train started the captain telegraphed to Governor Pickens that a new company was on its way to Charleston. President Longstreet, seeing the impossibility of restraining the boys, came down to the train and gave them a pleasant farewell and God-speed."

As the train speeded on to Charleston the reports of the heavy artillery firing on Fort Sumter could be heard and no words can picture the patriotic feelings of the young men as they went to the front to take part in the active hostilities. As the train drew up at the depot in Charleston the rain poured down in torrents. Some might imagine that the ardor of this patriotic and enthusiastic corps would have been colled off, but, undismayed and undaunted, they fell into ranks while the rain poured down on their pretty new uniforms and kept step down the streets of Charleston to the Hibernian Hall, which was provided for their quarters. But there was no rest. After taking supper at the old Pavilion Hotel the boys scattered about, some to the Battery to listen to the firing going on in the harbor, others to learn the news and find out possibly what part of Fort Sumter it was designed that they should assail! Lieut L. H. Watts was dispatched to Beauregard's headquarters for orders and finally we received instructions to be prepared to embark for Sullivan's Island at daylight next morning. In the meantime they were furnished with guns and ammunition at the State Armory and the four officers were each presented by the Governor with a Colt's navy revolver. We boarded the tug boat early in the morning of the 13th and steamed away across the harbor to the Island. We touched at Mount Pleasant wharf on account of the heavy firing and waited for some time until the firing slackened and then proceeded to the Island. Before arriving we observed Fort Sumter on fire and the bombarding ceased. Major Anderson had saluted us with several shots, which fell in the water short of the mark. The boys had been ordered to keep below deck to be concealed from view, but, urged by their enthusiastic curiosity, they held their heads above deck until one of Major Andersons' solid shot ricochetted over the boat, then their curiosity was suddenly satisfied and they obeyed orders! Arriving at Sullivan's Island we were marched to that elegant hotel, the old Moultrie House, beyond Fort Moultrie, and were eye-witnesses to all the thrilling and now historical events which occurred on the ever-memorable 13th of April, 1861. We witnessed the heavy volumes of smoke arising in Fort Sumter; we saw the small boat, known as the Wigfall boat, proceed toward the burning fort and we saw the United States flag hauled down and the Palmetto flag take its place on the flag staff. The cadets were quartered for several days at the Moultrie House, when they were sent to a private summer house nearer and below Fort Moultrie, where our principal duties consisted of drilling on the beach and enjoying every moment of our new and novel situation. The only real service performed by the cadets during their stay on Sullivan's Island was to guard the beach, apprehending the enemy might make a land attack on Sullivan's Island. This duty they performed most faithfully, and a few of these conscientious, enthusiastic midnight sentinels (for only a few are left) will remember the countersigns "White Oak" and "Myrtle." At the end of three weeks or more we received orders to return to Columbia. On landing in Charleston on the return trip we were escorted by Muller's Band and as the company passed the Mercury office the flag of the office was lowered and the salute returned. When we reached the Mills House Governor Pickens came down the steps and made a short

speech complimenting the company and presented it with the arms and accoutrements it had received at the State Arsenal on arrival in Charleston, and ordered it to take quarters at the Charleston Hotel and proceed next day to Columbia. The Mayor (old Dr Goodwyn) and the City Council received it at the depot and escorted it to the City Hall, where refreshments were served in the good old South Carolina style. We did not then appreciate the great, far-reaching, momentous act! We could not raise the veil that obscured the future and see in the near distance that deadly, bloody, disastrous and cruel war, which made desolate the homes of a continent and buried for a time, at least, to the bottomless pits of oblivion the proud hopes of a brave, honorable, law-abiding and liberty-loving people! We looked upon the scene and rejoiced. We saw with delight "The Star Spangled Banner" hauled down, for we then looked upon it as the emblem of oppression and the living sign of the violation of the covenant, while tear drops moistened our eyes as the emblem of liberty was flaunted to the breeze, and we hurrahed for "The Bonny Blue Flag that bears a single star!"

The return of the cadets to Columbia meant the reopening of the South Carolina College and the continuation of the class exercises. During the absence of the students the professors had lectured to empty benches, at the same time they remained at their posts ready for their duties. The College exercises were kept up in some shape until the close of the term, the latter part of June. There was, however, no peace outside the College walls and none within. Active steps were taken at once to go to Virginia, then becoming the seat of war, and one by one the boys began to leave College to join the various commands then forming throughout the State. The excitement was so great there could be no study and while the faculty lectured and passed resolutions and urged the students to remain at their books they were busy preparing for the field of battle. During the latter part of June, 1861, another company was formed, which tendered its services to Governor Pickens to go to Virginia. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor at his residence at Edgefield and was composed, according to the writer's recollection, of S. M. Richardson and H. W. Rice. The Governor received them very cordially and seemed willing to accept the company for the vacation of three months, but conditioned upon the consent of the faculty. During the interview the Governor said: "The war would be of short duration and that the Government needed statesmen more than soldiers." The Governor expressed the thought also that in his opinion the young men would be of more service scattered about in different organizations than in one compact body. The faculty passed resolutions declining to assume any control over the students during vacation, so accordingly when the committee's report was received the cadets disbanded, some going off at once, to war, and others remaining until the session ended, the last of June. The company was composed as follows:

OFFICERS.

Prof Charles S. Venable, captain.
Iredell Jones, first lieutenant.
H. M. Stewart, second lieutenant.
S. M. Richardson, third lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

H. W. Rice, first sergeant.
J. M. Ivy, second sergeant.
T. K. Oliver, third sergeant.
R. M. Anderson, fourth sergeant.
E. Houston, fifth sergeant.
J. G. Marshall, first corporal.
J. G. McCall, second corporal.
G. M. Stoney, third corporal.
J. M. McCarley, fourth corporal.
B. Weston, fifth corporal.
R. DeTreville Lawrence, sixth corporal.

Privates—A. K. Boyce, J. W. Brearley, J. C. Calhoun, R. K. Charles, C. W. Coker, S. B. Dendy, E. Dennis, W. P. DuBose, L. S. Dupont, A. R. Elmore, J. B. Elliot, C. B. Foster, A. Fielding, J. H. Fowles, Weston Gibson, Leslie Glover, P. Guilot T. C. Grey, J. N. Guerard, A. T. Goodwyn, J. C. Haskell, A. H. Hamilton, H. P. Jennings, S. S. McAliley, G. H. McCutchen, R. T. McCutchen, J. A. Mills, J. P. Mellard. A. P. Nicholson, J. G. Ramsey, J. M. Richardson, D. P. Sojourner, R. H. Smith. A. T. Smythe, G. R. Thornwell, J. H. Trezevant, J. L. White, W. D. Warren. J. A. Wilson.

It will be observed that Prof Charles S Venable, professor of mathematics of the South Carolina College, was made captain of this company, which had volunteered for service at the front in Virginia. It was the opinion of all concerned at that time that some one of riper years and more matured judgment should command this body of students, but the selection of this distinguished educator was a deserved compliment and shows the highest tribute his scholars could pay to their esteemed and honored instructor. Prof Venable's letter of acceptance, dated 24th of June, 1861, herewith annexed, shows the earnest and zealous manner in which he proceeded to provide for the boys and expresses his appreciation of the honor:

Fairfax C. H., June 24, 1861.

Mr Iredell Jones—Dear Sir: I received your letter this morning and telegraphed my acceptance. I write to give my answer more in detail. I will command the

company with pleasure. I am sorry that any difficulty occurred, but on sober thinking of it my acceptance may serve in a measure to heal it, and I will do everything I can for men who have treated me with so much kindness as the South Carolina students. I must hear from you at once, for I must get tents and all sorts of camp equipage in Richmond. We must not move with too much baggage, but must be well fixed in every particular, so that all parties may be satisfied at home that the hardships of soldier's life are transferred by all the care that watchful officers can give their men. I am perfectly convinced that every company should have its own hospital tent. When I hear more definitely from you I can go to Richmond and make many of these arrangements myself. The boys must be very particular not to bring too much luggage. Do you think it will be necessary for me to go to South Carolina to bring you on or would it answer as well to meet you in Richmond? Let every man in the crops get at once one or two flannel bellybands, and besides this a cape buttoned to the cap or a Havelock. These things are great preventives against disease. I need not tell you that in some points of drill the corps will find me not yet au fait, but I think I can make it up very soon. On this point I feel clear, because you can all say that I did not seek the position which you in your too great kindness and confidence have offered me, and I cannot and will not decline it. Have you any knapsacks? Have you the right to the muskets? Telegraph me what you desire me to do briefly and write to me in full. The telegraph, as well as the letter, should be sent to Manassas Junction, Tudor Hall Station, care of Capt Casson, Kershaw's regiment. We are now in a few miles of the enemy, about fifteen miles from Washington. There are three college companies in the field—my old college, Hampden Sidney, away up near Phillipi, Washington College in the same direction and the Mississippi University at or near Harper's Ferry. Hoping soon to hear from you, and through you thanking the cadets again and again for this display of their confidence and good will, I am yours very truly,

(Signed,) C. S. Venable.

The College opened as usual in October, 1861, at the beginning of the next term, but in a crippled condition. With several exceptions the professors were ready for duty and a limited number of students had reported. The work of education under difficulties proceeded, but still the usual control of the faculty could not avail to keep down the patriotic sentiments of South Carolina boys. The following extract is taken from LaBorde's History of the South Carolina College, dated November 8, 1861:

"A committee of the students presented a communication to the faculty from the Governor of the State, expressing his willingness to allow the College cadets to report to Gen Drayton for military duty, provided they have the permission of any of the faculty. The faculty unanimously resolved that they have no authority to disband the College. There was now a general meeting of the students and they resolved to leave for the scene of war. The president waited upon the Governor and made the most strenuous effort to prevent it, but it was in vain."

This third company of College cadets proceeded to the coast and was quartered for a time at the race track in Charleston. It is to be regretted that accurate data of the record of the services of this company is not available at this writing. The writer has assurances that it will be furnished in future.

But the curtain does not fall on this, the third act of the South Carolina College cadets. All the students who were physically able did service in the armies of the Confederacy. Scattered in the various commands their blood was shed on all the great battlefields of the war! There are but few left to tell their deeds, except to say briefly, "They died for their country," but thousands and hundreds of thousands will always remain to cherish the memory of the Southern soldier who gave his life to preserve his liberty!

JEWELS OF CAROLINA.

Men Who Added to the Glory of Their State, and Who are Alumni of the South Carolina College.

It would be almost an endless task to give an account of the alumni who have held prominent and important positions in the management of the affairs of the nation and State, but to give some idea of the class of men graduated from the South Carolina College and the positions of honor they have had, a list is presented of the generals in the Confederate States army, the Governors, the Congressmen, the United States Senators who are alumni of the South Carolina College. This list may not be complete, but is the best that can be gotten up in a short time.

GENERALS, C. S. A.

Lieut Gen Wade Hampton, Class 1836.
Major Gen M. C. Butler, Class 1857.
Major Gen M. W. Gary, Class 1853.
Major Gen John A. Wharton, Class 1850.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

M. L. Bonham, Class 1834.
John Bratton, Class 1850.
Jas R. Chalmers, Class 1851.
Jas Conner, Class 1849.
Stephen Elliott, Class 1851.
John B. Floyd, Class 1829.
S. R. Gist, Class 1850.
Maxcy Gregg, Class 1835.
John D. Kennedy, Class 1858.
T. M. Logan, Class 1860.
Samuel McGowan, Class 1841.
W. H. Wallace, Class 1849.
T. N. Waul, of Texas, Class, 1832.
Lewis T. Wigfall, Class 1837.

GOVERNORS.

Richard I Manning, Class 1811.
Steven D. Miller, Class 1808.
George McDuffie, Class 1813.
John Peter Richardson, Class 1819.
Jas Henry Hammond, Class 1825.
William Aiken, Class 1825.
J. H. Means, Class 1832.
J. L. Manning, Class 1837.
W. H. Gist, Class 1827.
Francis W. Pickens, Class 1827.
M. L. Bonham, Class 1834.
Wade Hampton, Class 1836.
J. P. Richardson, Class 1849.
A. G. Magrath, Class 1831.
W. D. Simpson, Class 1843.
Thos B. Jeter, Class 1846.

FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

Judge R. B. Gilchrist, Class 1814.
Judge A. G. Magrath, Class 1831.
C. H. Simonton, Class 1849.
Judge Wm H. Brawley, Class 1860.

STATE JUDICIARY.

Chancellor J. J. Caldwell, Class 1817.
Wm Harper, Class 1808.
G. W. Dargan, Class 1821.
Job Johnstone, Class 1810.
F. H. Wardlaw, Class 1850.
Jas P. Carroll, Class 1827.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

John Belton O'Neall, Class 1812.
F. J. Moses, Class 1823.
W. D. Simpson, Class 1843.
Henry McIver, Class 1846.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

A. C. Haskell, Class 1860.
Samuel McGowan, Class 1841.
E. B. Gary, Class 1872.

JUDGES.

Thos W. Glover,
A. P. Butler, Class 1817.
J. J. Evans, Class 1808.
Baylies J. Earle, Class 1811.
D. E. Huger, Jr, Class 1825.
D. L. Wardlaw, Class 1848.
T. N. Dawkins, Class 1825.
T. J. Withers, Class 1825.
L. P. Boozer.
Joseph R. Whitner.
W. M. Thomas, Class 1852.
C. P. Townsend, Class 1854.
J. H. Hudson, Class 1852.
T. B. Fraser, Class 1845.
I. D. Witherspoon, Class 1854.
W. H. Wallace, Class 1849.

ALUMNI CONGRESSMEN.

1830. James A. Black, 1843-7.
1810, Wm Butler, 1841-3.
1810, W. M. Butler, 1841-3.
1819, W. H. Clowney, 1833-5, 1837-9.
W. F. Colcock,
1810, W. R. Davis, 1827-41.
1813, F. H. Elmore, 1837-9.
1813, A. R. Govan, 1822-7.
1809, W. J. Grayson, 1835-7.
1825, J. H. Hummond, 1835-7.

1814, H. S. Legare, 1837-9.
1811, R. I. Manning, 1834-6.
1813, Geo McDuffie, 1821-35.
1808, Stephen D. Miller, 1817-19.
Wilson Nesbitt, 1817-19.
1820, Wm T. Nickols, 1827-33.
1827, F. W. Pickens. 1835-43.
1812, H. L. Pinckney, 1833-37.
1819, Jno P. Richardson, 1837-40.
1813, Jos Rodgers, 1835-7.
1842, S. W. Trotti, 1842.
1816, R. F. Simpson, 1843-7.
1814, Waddy Thompson, 1834-41.
1811, Wm Woodward, 1815-17.
1827, Joseph A. Woodward, 1843-7.
1813, John Wilson, 1821-7.
1825, William Aiken.
John Bratton, 1884-85.
J. J. Hemphill, 1883-93.
W. H. Perry, 1885-91.
W. W. Boyce, 1853-60.
Pres S. Brooks, 1853-57.
D. E. Finley.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESSMEN.

1843, L. M. Ayer.
W. D. Simpson.
Lawrence M. Keitt, 1853-60.
M. L. Bonham, 1857-60.
D. Wyatt, Aiken, 1876-80.
J. A. Evins, 1876-84.
John S. Richardson, 1879-83.

SOUTH CAROLINA UNITED STATES SENATORS.

1808, Wm Harper, 1826-26.
1825, D. E. Huger, Jr, 1842-5.
1813, George McDuffie, 1843-9.
1808, Stephen D. Miller, 1831-4.
1812, Wm C. Preston, 1834-42.
1817, Andrew Pickens Butler, 1846-57.
1825, F. H. Elmore, 1850-50.
1808, Josiah J. Evans, 1852-58.
1844, Thomas J. Robertson, 1868-77.
1857, M. C. Butler, 1877-95.
1836, Wade Hampton, 1879-91.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

James L. Petigru's Masterly Address in 1854.—Review of the Origin of the College.—The Work of its Founders.—The High Stand Taken by its Alumni.

At the semi-centennial celebration of the South Carolina College in 1854 the address to the graduating class was delivered by the Rev James H. Thornwell, D. D., then president of the College. The semi-centennial oration was delivered by that other gifted and renowned alumnus, the Hon James L. Petigru. Much might well be said of Mr Petigru, of his eminent services as a jurist, orator, statesman and patriot, but in lieu of this a part of his masterly oration is republished. In the course of his address he said:

It is our grateful task to commemorate the virtues of our founders—to celebrate the triumph of liberal principles over a narrow, egotistic policy and to mingle our congratulations over the fiftieth anniversary of the day when the South Carolina College welcomed the first student to its hospitable halls. If any doubts were entertained of the expediency of establishing this seat of learning at the public expense they have long since disappeared. No one now doubts that it is the duty of the State to make liberal provision for the higher branches of education. Such provision must be made by the State, because such establishments are too costly for individual enterprise. The enterprise of individuals, sustained by the prospect of commercial profit, may scale the mountain barriers that vainly interpose their height to the invasion of the engineer and the progress of the railroad. But the hills of Parnassus are proverbially barren and literature temps no capitalist with the hope of dividends. Without the patronage of the State it would be impossible to erect the costly buildings, to collect the learned men and supply all the materials requisite for a seat of learning adapted to a high and comprehensive seat of study. And if it be asked for what use such a college is wanted the answer is that such an establishment is necessary to the progress of improvement. Curiosity is the spring of literary and scientific research. It is excited by the knowledge of what has been discovered—by acquaintance with the methods of investigation—by emulation and the intercourse of kindred minds. It is in colleges that these causes are in full operation. They stimulate activity, keep pace with the improvement of the age and furnish inquiring minds with the means of further progress. It is a law of our nature that, if society be not progressive, it will decline. Colleges, therefore, are institutions of necessity, and where they answer the purposes for which they are founded amply repay the generous patronage of the public, although they add nothing to the stock of material wealth.

Fifty years have passed and we have crossed, for the first time, the threshold of the new hall, where the future anniversaries of this College are to be celebrated. The old chapel and the early days of this institution will henceforth be invested with a sort of historical interest. When we survey the flowing river we are prompted by a natural curiosity to know from what distant springs it takes its source, and I revert from this splendid dome to the Incunabula of our College with more pleasure, because it affords the opportunity of rendering the poor tribute of posthumous applause to the memory of its first president, my revered master.

Jonathan Maxcy exerted no little influence on the character of the youth of his day and his name is never to be mentioned by his disciples without reverence. He had many eminent qualifications for his office. His genius was aesthetic; persuasion flowed from his lips and his eloquence diffused over every subject the bright hues of a warm imagination. He was deeply imbued with classic learning and the human mind divided his heart with the love of polite literature. With profound piety, he was free from the slightest taint of bigotry or narrowness. Early in life he had entered into the ministry, under sectarian banners, but though he never resiled from the creed which he had adopted—so catholic was his spirit—so genial his soul to the inspirations of faith, hope and charity—that, whether in the chair or the pulpit, he never seemed to us less than an apostolic teacher. Never will the charm of his eloquence be erased from the memory on which its impression has once been made. His elocution was equally winning and peculiar. He spoke in the most deliberate manner; his voice was clear and gentle; his action composed and

quiet; yet no man had such command over the noisy sallies of youth. His presence quelled every disorder. The most riotous offender shrunk from the reproof of that pale brow and intellectual eye. The reverence that attended him stilled the progress of disaffection, and to him belonged the rare power—exercised in the face of wondering Europe by Lamartine—ot quelling by persuasion the spirit of revolt.

The bachelor's degree was conferred, for the first time, in 1806—and then upon one student, Anderson Crenshaw, the protagonist of this school. He made his solitary curriculum without an associate, and thereby gave an example of independence which accorded well with the integrity of his mind. May it ever be characteristic of our school to pursue the path of honor, even if it be solitary. May the man whom this College enrolls among her sons ever retain the firmness to stand alone when duty and conscience are on his side. Nor was our protagonist unworthy of these anticipations. He was elevated to the Chancery Bench in Alabama, and when he occupied the judgment seat we may be sure that the balance of Justice was never disturbed by a sinister influence.

The list of graduates rose the next year to four, and in 1808 a numerous class increased the reputation of the College, more by their abilities than by their numbers. In that constellation was one bright star, which was only shown to the earth and then set prematurely, but which ought not to be forgotten if the memory of virtue is entitled to live. When I look on the place once familiar to his voice imagination invests the scene with the presence of George Davis, such as he was in youth —in health—the pride of the faculty, the monitor and example of the school. When he was to speak no tablets were needed to record the absent—every student was in his place. It is a traditionary opinion that the orator is the creature of art. Poeta nascitur, orator fit. But those who heard the youthful Davis would go away with a different impression. The maxim, indeed, does not deserve assent further than this, that when the orator has to deal with the actual affairs of life he must, to persuade and convince, be master of all the details of his subject, often requiring great minuteness and variety of knowledge, the fruit of sedulous labor and attentive study, whereas, the poet addresses himself to those sentiments and emotions characteristic of our common nature which are revealed by the faculty of consciousness and self-examination. But Davis was already an orator. Before he began to speak his audience were rendered attentive by his noble countenance, in which the feelings of his soul were expressively portrayed. In language pure and flowing, equally free from rant or meanness, he poured out generous sentiments or pursued the line of clear and methodical argument. To gifts so rare were joined the utmost sweetness of temper, and his manners were as amiable and his conduct as free from eccentricity as if he had been a stranger to the inspirations of genius. Early in his senior year he withdrew from College, and before the wheels of time had ushered in the day for conferring degrees the news that George Davis was no more fell like a chill on the hearts of his fellow students. They thought of the legend of Cleobis and Biton, as embodying a sentiment true to the feelings of nature and oowned that the grave of one so bright, so blameless and so young must have often suggested the thought that it is not to the favorites of Heaven that long life is granted. Nearly fifty years have passed since the grave closed on all that was mortal of George Davis, and few now remain that ever felt the grasp of nis cordial hand, but many long years may pass before tears will flow for one so bountifully endowed or society sustain an equal loss.

In strong contrast, within the same group—to memory's view—stands the robust frame of Nathaniel Alcock Ware. His intellect was like a fortress built upon a rock; the flowers of fancy grew not in the shade of its battlements. The pursuits of literature did not satisfy the cravings of a mind like his, which loved to grapple with subjects that required the strength of his herculean arm. His memory was capacious of the most multifarious nomenclature and science was congenial to his taste. In college exercises he uniformly outran the professor, and when the class was entering on a new study he was preparing to quit it, or was already engaged in exploiting some more distant field. Nor was his mind less discriminating than apprehensive, and the mass of information with which his memory was stored was readily reduced to order and method by the strength of his judgment. Neither did he lack the kindlier affections, and though he scorned the flowers of fancy his heart was susceptible to friendship. Whether from the neglect of those studies which are most proper to secure for one's sense a favorble reception "delectatione aliqua allicere lectorem," or from indifference to popular arts, he did not make on the public an impression in proportion to his power or the judgment of his fellow students. And he that would have guided with a steady hand the helm of State was confined, with a solitary exception, to a private station. And those powers that would have regulated the finances of an empire or organized the march of armies were limited in

their operation to the acquisition and management of a colossal fortune.

Among those now no more, but then the pride of the College, who would fail to recognize the large figure of Charles Dewitt, radiant with youth and sedate with reflection? The dignity of manhood marked his steps and the warmth of youth animated his conversation. By his fortune placed above the care of money, by the elevation of his mind above the allurements of idleness or dissipation, he seemed a youthful sage, neither ascetic nor devoted to pleasure, cultivating knowledge for its own sake and cherishing virtue as its own reward. In his case imagination could easily anticipate the work of time and conceive of the youth already grave beyond his years, as surrounded with the honors of mature age, and then the image would suggest the principal figure in the glowing lines of the poet:

"Ac, veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est
Seditio, saevitque animis ignobile vulgus;
Jamque faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat:
Tum pietate gravem ac meritis, si forte virum quem
Conspexere, silent; arrectisque auribus adstant;
Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet;

But he was not destined to see that day and an early death deprived the State of one that seemed to be born for a part so noble and not unfrequently needed.

Nor in this retrospective view would it be possibly to omit the most careless of students, the most ingenious of men—Charles Stephens—absent-minded, forgetful of College bell or College exercise, but never at fault in detecting a sophism or weaving the chain of argument. In after times, when he would rise in the Legislature on some knotty point of parliamentary or constitutional law, the absence of all ornament of speech or gesture and of all attempts at the arts by which an audience is flattered, could not prevent him from being listened to with profound attention. No man wielded a keener dialectic; the blade glittered to the eye, but the weapon was held in a harmless hand. Had he been bent on cutting his way to distinction by subverting the existing order of things the social fabric would have had no more formidable adversary. His dialectic would have hardly been resisted by any establishment, because all things mortal contain some error, and to the keen logician every weak place furnishes a point of assault and an opening to the enemy. But Stephens was conservative—the severity of his logic was tempered by the mildness of his disposition. He lived in peace, which he loved, and died surrounded by affectionate friends, who admired his genius, but valued more the qualities of his heart.

Nor should Waring be forgotten, already skilled in the knowledge of human character. His observant spirit naturally led him to the study of medicine, in which he rose to high and merited distinction in Savannah. Nor the noble-minded DuPont, of kindred race, but of warmer temperament, who also chose the path of medicine, but was too soon removed to reap the honors, civil and professional, which he was so well qualified to win. Nor Miller, even then remarkable for the talent which afterwards raised him to the highest distinctions in the State. Nor Gill, whose early death deprived society of all that might be expected from his hardy sense and constant application. Nor must we forget the leaders of the class—the bland Murphy and the inflexible Gregg. They were the real students, who, like true soldiers, never forgot the rules of discipline, but studied for the first honors and won them gallantly.

And could I forget thee, the soul of honor and the joy of friendship, George Butler—the most gallant of men, the most genial of spirits! The profession of arms well accorded with his martial character, and though his plume was not destined to wave in the battle's storm and the fortune of war confined his service to a barren field, yet no more devoted son rallied to the flag, under which he would have been proud to die for his country. Nor does the trump of Fame bear to the winds the echoes of a name where the soldier's zeal was more gracefully blended with the tenderness of a gentle heart.

But the youth instinct with great ideas, the scholar, the bard, the genius of the school, remains. How shall I describe thee, William Harper? Careless, simple and negligent, he lived apart in the world of his own genius—his imagination brought all things human and divine within the scope of his intellectual vision. For him it was equally easy to learn or to produce. It was not to be expected that such a mind could find occupation in any enforced routine. He was no candidate for the honors in College, though he received a distinguished appointment, in fulfilling which he delivered a poem, almost an improvisation, on the death of Montgomery.

It is very common to underrate the imagination as an element of power. It is imparted in a high degree to but few, and the opinion of the majority proceeds from imperfect and superficial knowledge of the subject. Works of the imagination are measured by the standard of utility and condemned by common minds as frivolous.

The character of genius suffers in the same way when tried by the estimate of prudence. Nor can it be denied that, for common affairs, originality and invention are of little value, nor that the finest parts must yield the palm to the intrinsic value of good sense. Fancy, imagination, memory,—nay, reason itself—are of little avail without the presence and moderation of that sober guardian. But the great mistake of the common judgment is to suppose that between genius and good sense there is some principle of opposition. The very reverse is true; good sense is essential to genius, and the example of William Harper is a striking corroboration of the truth. He was a true poet; of imagination all compact, and if he had given the reins to his genius would certainly have devoted himself to the Lyric Muse. But "dura res et—novitas"—the exigencies of common life and the exigencies bestowed on literature determined otherwise, and he embraced the legal profession. How completely he refuted the idea that an imaginative or aesthetic mind is ill adapted to the severest legal studies is known to all South Carolina. His judgments, contained in Bailey, Hill and the later reporters, from 1830 to 1847, are an enduring monument of his judicial fame, and his defence of the South on the relations existing between two races is so profound a conception, so masterly in execution, as to cause a widespread regret that his pen was not more frequently employed in philosophical investigation.

The distinguished men that have proceeded from this place furnish the best evidence of the successful cultivation of learning in this College. If we were to follow the stream of time we should meet with many a name to prompt the eulogy of departed worth, but I forbear. Though the ornaments of succeeding years might claim the tribute of friendship or challenge the praise of a more eloquent tongue, those contemporary portraits are reflected in the glass of memory, and later years come not within the field of its vision. Rather is it within the purpose of this celebration to inquire how far the results have corresponded with the expectations of the friends of the College and what hopes may be reasonably entertained of the future.

As to the past, there is much ground for gratulation in the effect which this College has had in harmonizing and uniting the State. In 1804 sectional jealousies were sharpened to bitterness and there was as little unity of feeling between the upper and low-country as between any rival States of the Union. Although the suppression of such jealousies, in part, attributable to the removal of some anomalies in the Constitution, much the largest share in the same good work is due to the attractive force of a common education. To the insensible operations of the same influence must also be referred the liberal provision that has been made for general education by the establishment of free schools. And if the benefits of such schools have not equalled the full measure of usefulness expected from the system the failure arises from peculiar circumstances, and affords no just cause for discouragement. Wherever there is a resident proprietary equal to the duty of their position these schools have not failed to answer the purpose of diffusing the elements of learning. Nor let the limited education of the poor be contemned. It is much more the spirit of instruction than the amount which is imparted that interests the State. By the instruction received in the most backward school the learner is put in communication with a higher degree of learning. It is the natural order of things to proceed by steps, and if this gradation do not exist in the social fabric it is a serious defect. The influence of the college, like the ambient star, should extend on all sides—upwards to the regions of discovery and downwards to the smallest tenement of rudimental instruction. In this way the blessings of civilization are extended by a sound and healthy state of public opinion, and if we compare the progress which the State has made since 1804 we shall have no reason to withhold our assent from the conclusion that the hopes with which the College was inaugurated have not been disappointed.

As to the future, we trust that the College will be true to its mission as the nurse of an enlightened public opinion. From this source should issue not only the rays of knowledge, but the light which disperses the mists of prejudice. Knowledge is a step in the improvement of society, but it is not the only desideratum. Very pernicious errors may prevail in the midst of much intellectual activity and opinions long discarded by cultivated minds may still exert a widespread and pernicious influence. In eradicating such weeds from the minds of the young the public instructor has an arduous duty, in which every encouragement is to be given to his efforts. It is in the college that the reformation of popular errors should begin.

SONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Gather to do Honor to their Alma Mater.—The Centennial Celebration of the Famous Institution at the Exposition Grounds Yesterday.—The Exercises in the Auditorium, at Which Eloquent Addresses Were Made.—Portraits of Four Distinguished Men.—An Ovation to General Hampton.

The centennial celebration of the South Carolina College yesterday, despite the cold and biting weather that prevailed, was the occasion of the greatest assemblage of the alumni of the old institution which has occurred since its founding one hundred years ago. From every quarter of the State and from many of the States of the Union the sons of the old College gathered to do honor to their alma mater. Among the graduates every rank and condition of life was represented and South Carolina has never witnessed more distinguished and representative gatherings than met in the Auditorium and at the Freundschafts Bund Hall yesterday and last night. It is the proved boast of the old College that her sons have never failed to reflect honor and distinction upon her, and the name of alumnus of the South Carolina College is one of the proudest titles that a South Carolinian can wear. Since the College was founded, one hundred years ago, its walls have sheltered a host of men who have distinguished themselves in the annals of the State and nation, and no other college of similar size in the country has sent forth so many men who have shed lustre upon their alma mater and native State. In the gatherings of the alumni of the old institution yesterday there were to be seen the men whom South Carolina has delighted to honor in the past, who have made her name famous at home and abroad; men who have made the present illustrious and men to whom the future of the old State has been confided by her sons. Among the great figures assembled upon the stage of the Auditorium yesterday and at the banquet last night, far above all others towered that of Wade Hampton, South Carolina's Grand Old Man, with whose name and fame the history of the State for the past fifty years is inextricably interwoven. The grey old warrior was the central figure in the celebration, but about him were gathered his companions in arms, the judiciary, the learned professions, the civic and military dignitaries, the Legislative representatives of the people and every other rank and profession in life.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE COLLEGE MEN.

Many of the alumni, including Gen Hampton, had arrived in the city the day before and were gathered within the gates by 11 o'clock yesterday morning awaiting the arrival of the "alumni special" from Columbia. The train was a few minutes late, owing to unavoidable delays, but it arrived at the Exposition terminal depot shortly after noon. The two special cars bearing the visitors were decorated with banners bearing the legend "1801, South Carolina College Centennial, 1901." They were filled with the alumni, the faculty and undergraduates of the College. The train made a good run down and the visitors enjoyed their trip to the city. They were met at the depot by the committees of the Charleston College and of the resident alumni of the South Carolina College, the former consisting of Messrs W. Gibbes Whaley, George C. Gibbon and George W. Waring and the latter of Messrs A. T. Smythe, B. A. Hagood, G. M. Pinckney, George A. Moffett, Julius Cogswell, James Redding and F. H. McMaster.

Upon their arrival they were escorted over to the Exposition grounds, where Chief Marshal Zimmerman Davis and his assistants and the other alumni were gathered awaiting them. A short time was spent in exchanging greetings and forming the line of march, but, with the assistance of his aides, Col Davis soon got the line in order and started it for the Auditorium.

OVER 300 MEN WERE IN LINE

and the procession reached very nearly from the gates to the Auditorium. The procession consisted of three sections, the first composed of the students and alumni of the Charleston College and the students of the South Carolina College. The second section was composed as follows:

Chief Marshal Zimmerman Davis.
Major Theo G. Barker, Col A. C. Kaufman.
Governor Hampton, Col Rawlins Lowndes.
The Hon C. H. Simonton, the Hon W. A. Clark, the Hon J. E. Burke.
Dr F. C. Woodward. Prof H. Randolph.
R. W. Shand, J. Somers Buist.
Dr R. L. Brodie, Dr Bates.
The Hon Joseph W. Barnwell, the Hon J. F. Ficken.
The Hon J. J. McMahan, H. P. Archer.
The Hon J. H. Hudson, the Hon Wm H. Brawley.
The Hon James Lowndes, the Hon James Simons.
The Hon Hugh R. Garden, Gen Edward McCrady.
The Hon A. C. Haskell, the Hon A. T. Smythe.
Dr W. H. Huger.
The Hon D. S. Henderson, the Hon J. J. Hemphill.
The Hon L. F. Youmans, the Hon G. L. Buist.
Faculty of the South Carolina College.
Faculty of the Charleston College.

The third section was composed of the Alumni Association of the South Carolina College. Upon the arrival of the procession at the Auditorium the first section was halted in open order, facing inwards, with bared heads, while the other section passed through and entered the building. The stage was occupied by Governor Wade Hampton, Presidents Burke and Clark, Presidents Woodward and Randolph, Mr A. C. Kaufman, Chief Marshal Davis, Judges Simonton and Brawley, the Hon James Simons, the Hon James Lowndes, Judge Hudson, Judge A. C. Haskell, the Hon A. T. Smythe, the Hon J. W. Barnwell, the Hon J. J. Hemphill, Dr W. G. Huger, Superintendent of Education J. J. McMahan, Mr G. M. Pinckney and other distinguished alumni and guests.

A BADGE FOR HAMPTON.

The assemblage was called to order by Chief Marshal Davis, who began the proceedings by announcing that Gen Hampton, who occupied a seat in the centre of the stage, had been elected an honorary member of the Charleston College. He then stepped over to Gen Hampton and pinned a Charleston College badge upon his coat amid great applause, after which Mr A. C. Kaufman, chairman of the committee on arrangements, stepped to the front and took charge of the meeting. Mr Kaufman presided with his accustomed dignity and made a brief speech of welcome, which was greeted with applause. Mr Kaufman in opening the meeting said:

MR KAUFMAN'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I shall be very brief in what I have to say. Called as I have been by the unanimous voice of my colleagues of the Alumni Association of the College of Charleston to preside over this eventful meeting, I frankly confess in the presence of this brilliant audience that I regard it as a most exalted honor, of which any citizen, whatever his eminence, might feel it a privilege to enjoy.

The grateful duty, therefore, is mine to extend to you, one and all, come whence you may, a genuine and cordial welcome. To the gentlemen we again say welcome, and to the ladies, welcome, welcome, God bless them.

Among the illustrious men from far and near who have done us the honor to dignify this gladsome occasion by their presence, (and their name is legion,) there is one who, crowned with years and honors, stands to-day without a peer in the affection of the people of South Carolina. To him I bow with reverence.

Beloved and treasured is his name—the grand old man, as we endearingly call him—our own, the immortal Wade Hampton. To him we would say welcome with especial emphasis; yes, welcome, thrice welcome, General, to our hearts and our homes.

I beg leave now to present to you the first speaker on this occasion. The Hon J. E. Burke, the scholarly president of the Alumni Association of the College of Charleston, will make an address of welcome on behalf of his venerable alma mater to the alumni, faculty and students of the South Carolina College.

He in turn will be responded to by Major Theodore G. Barker, on the part of the historic South Carolina College, of which he himself is so distinguished an alumnus.

Mr J. E. Burke was then presented and said:

MR J. E. BURKE.

Gentlemen of the South Carolina College Alumni Association and of the Faculty and Students of the South Carolina College: It is with no little gratification that I acknowledge my sense of the privilege and honor accorded me in being the representative of the Alumni Association of the College of Charleston to extend to you their hearty welcome upon this interesting occasion.

In the somewhat uneventful life of our Association not many events of special interest have occurred to vary the ordinary routine of the years. Of late, however, and within my own term of office, there have been gatherings, more than one, when it has been evident that a far more than usual enthusiasm has pervaded our ranks, when the flames of long ago, well-cemented friendships, have burned with a purer and brighter glow, and when concern for the welfare of the College and for the cause of education in general has been more intense and more resolute for action.

And now we hail this day as affording a memorable opportunity to extend warm and hearty greetings to you, who are so closely related to and identified with the invaluable work, the exalted career, the brighter prospects, the grand memories and traditions of that noble institution of our State, which you now more immediately represent.

If I were to attempt to analyze the emotions which I feel at this delightful meeting it seems to me they would be found to partake of a three-fold character, each element thereof affording a new source of pleasure and furnishing an additional glow to our satisfaction. Simply as a citizen I appreciate the compliment to this community that a body of gentlemen, such as you are, should select this place for celebrating so noteworthy an occasion in your annals. I trust it may not be deemed unpardonable for me to say that I have heard of the reputation of this old city of ours for generous, warm-hearted hospitality, and I trust it may be true, but it certainly cannot be amiss for me to say that the atmosphere of South Carolina is favorable to the growth of such sentiments and that the characteristics of this particular part of the people are such because they are simply those of the entire people of the State, necessarily existing in common because they are born of the blood and brains, the virtue and the work, the sentiments and traditions, which are our common heritage. And so the South Carolinian has never wanted to extend the fraternal grasp to either friend or stranger.

The whole country is now aroused to the necessity of self-protection against the atrocious doctrines and diabolical deeds of the Anarchists—those enemies of the human race. The fearful deed which sent sorrow mourning over the length and breadth of this land has stirred America, liberty loving though she is, to smite the destroyer. There is no place on this fair earth for such as he. Nor could there be toleration for those—it would impugn the manhood of our men and the womanhood of our women to be otherwise—who would destroy our civilization, defame our people, degrade our institutions, plunder our resources and crush out even hope.

But for him who comes to earn the bread of honest toil, with honesty on his brow and charity in his heart, for him who would develop the resources of our fields and forests and in working learn to love them, for him who with busy hands and active intellect would extend our commerce and manufactures, for all who would contribute to such results as that the scene about us, indicative of the growth and resources of the South, should be but a foretaste of continually increasing prosperity, to him and them extending the fraternal hand, there shall never be lacking the returning clasp of friendship.

In the spirit of that sentiment, then, which we congratulate yourselves and ourselves upon, as a common trait, warming you towards us and warming us towards you, we welcome you, our friends, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh.

But besides this we recognize in this assemblage of those who in early years enjoyed the training and culture of this great institution of the State, of those who are now receiving its benefits, of those who occupy the high and responsible position of dispensing its beneficence, an embodiment of that spirit which, for so many years, radiating its influence from the Capitol, has made so marked an impress upon the glorious history and traditions of the State and the character of its citizens. The eloquent divine, the illustrious soldier, the intelligent farmer, the skilful artisan and all others too numerous to mention, who in their spheres of greater or lesser prominence, each in his way, in the field, the forum, the mart, the pulpit, or the workshop, have contributed to build up the name and fame of this people, and to emblazon so many a page of its annals—have so many of them been proud to claim your institution as the alma mater. Beyond mere intellectual development, the great educational establishments of the State have been distinguished for fostering those enduring principles of loyalty, truth, honor, justice and fraternity, which, lying far deeper than the outer life or material prosperity, have served so largely to invigorate the State with true and manly life and to inculcate those virtues, which are our most jealously guarded treasures.

The South is arousing itself and is beginning to show its enormous strength. We have gathered to-day amid scenes where the citizens of Charleston, with pride and pleasure, invite the world to come and see this visible expression of the growing and expanding South.

Conditions change, and he is ignorant of our people who shall not believe them to be endowed with the ability, the energy and the enterprise to meet them to the utmost in developing their material prosperity. He also, I trust, shall prove equally ignorant of them who shall believe that they will deny those eternal foundations of truth, of justice and of right, which the South Carolina College has done so much to lay deep down in the life of this State. Building on this, whatever the fabric may be, it shall be safe and steadfast, for it is founded upon a rock.

We cannot consent that you should alone appropriate the just pride and admiration for your beloved College. Though we may not intermeddle except in sympathy with the personal memories and associations connected with it, peculiarly your own—its usefulness and its history belong to all of us—and so far as partakers of the emotions which upon this day press upon us as we more vividly recall that history, we welcome you among us. We, as alumni of a sister College, can feel with you the gentle influence of those tender chords which so sweetly bind you of the alumni to your once accustomed halls. They may lead from triumphs and joys, or even defeats or sorrows, but still they bind and we would not have them severed. We participate with you in a common Statehood and in sympathy with all that constitute its glory and its strength. Within a more limited sphere it is true, but we believe our own well-beloved College, too, has been performing a most useful and noble work. Like your own, it has endeavored to inculcate and its students have sought to exemplify those principles which give tone and meaning and force to the education of the intellect. Like you we can point with pleasure to the distinguished names of those whose lives and works have added lustre to the records

of this State or in other States and places have led their honored lives.

We have many reasons to think that our own College, with its fine corps of active, learned professors, is entering upon a wider field of usefulness, and in the pleasurable emotions of bright and cheering prospects for ourselves, and in the encouraging belief that both your institution and ours shall continue to widen and better their beneficial influences, we welcome you within our gates to-day.

At a recent opening of this Exposition, upon whose grounds we meet, the distinguished Senator from New York, in his eloquent address, gave utterance to a thought in reference to "the educational influence and spiritual significance" of that gathering, which well may be accepted as veiling a note of warning against the dangers that may lurk in unbounded material development. He said: "Mammon is an accident of our rapid development, but not the spirit which has made this Republic the freest, strongest and happiest nation in the world. Happily the Church, the university, the college and the school have grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength."

In this gathering to-day of you who have been and are so closely allied with the educational interests of the State, with abiding faith in the permanence of the past and present influences of your own and sister colleges, amid surroundings of so great achievements in the arts and industries, the varied inspiration from the men and from the place, seems to me to blend with those from all the beneficent forces in our midst in one bright common hope, blessed to the friends of liberty and the friends of man. And the basis of that hope is that there shall go together hand in hand material advancement, intellectual culture, civic virtue and personal character.

Then followed Major Theodore G. Barker, a distinguished alumnus of the South Carolina College. He is always a good speaker and yesterday he was particularly so. He said:

MAJOR THEODORE G. BARKER.

Mr President and Gentlemen of the Alumni Association of the College of Charleston: In the name and on behalf of the alumni of the South Carolina College I thank you for this cordial welcome to the City of Charleston—the home of the old and honored Charleston College—whose alumni you represent.

The alumni of the South Carolina College in selecting the City of Charleston as the place in which they have preferred to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the South Carolina College have given the very highest proof of their respect and good will for this good old city and her people.

They have, by this expression of their sympathy with Charleston, shown to the world that they have not forgotten and do not intend to forget that the original conception of a State institution, such as the South Carolina College has fulfilled, came from the mind of a great Carolina statesman, John Rutledge, who was a native of Charleston. Nor do they intend to forget that the most zealous advocate of the Act of Assembly for the establishment of the South Carolina College was Chancellor DeSaussure, also of Charleston, and that it was upon the official recommendation of Governor Drayton, another Charleston leader, that the Act of the Legislature of 1801, which created the College, was passed.

Accepting and claiming as her especial mission the noble office of harmonizer of the people of South Carolina, the South Carolina College addresses herself to all her people and extends her sympathy to all places of our beloved State, but to none more warmly than to the people of Charleston.

In her great career she claims comradeship with and craves sympathy from all other institutions of learning in the State, and when the record of this centennial shall be made up it will, beyond all other features, be the one most pleasing to the mind and hearts of this and future generations that the first friends in Charleston to welcome her alumni are the representative alumni of her honored elder sister, the College of Charleston.

It is, indeed, a most gratifying thought that the alumni of the College of Charleston feel that comradeship and come forward with such warm and open hearts to greet us at this time with so kindly a welcome and to grace our celebration of our centennial with such hearty sympathy.

Be with us, brothers, we pray you, throughout our stay; we could ask no greater honor and seek no surer augury for the success of our centennial exercises than the honor of your companionship, the warmth of your sympathy.

SPOKE FOR THE UNDERGRADUATES.

A happy idea was the introduction of the student body. Mr Kaufman called upon Mr Cornelius Kollock Waddill, president of the Senior class of the South Carolina College, who asked to speak for the undergraduates. He spoke for himself and the students as follows:

Fellow students of the College of Charleston: In behalf of the students of the South Carolina College I wish to assure you of our appreciation for the courtesies which you have extended to us. Your kind invitation has made us look forward to our visit here with much pleasure. The kindest feelings of friendship have always existed between these sister colleges, which bear the distinction of being the oldest institutions of their kind in this State. Therefore, having such a kind feeling of friendship for the venerable College of Charleston, we are especially pleased to accept the invitation and deem it an honor which we will always treasure in our memory. Without meaning a word of flattery, but recognizing the efforts you have put forth to make this a successful occasion, in that you have succeeded in bringing the students of this State into a closer relation of fellowship, we would ascribe to you the highest praise, for you indeed have accomplished a great purpose. We have before us the youths of

South Carolina, upon whose shoulders the cares of State will in a few years devolve. For the successful administration of these duties there must be unison, and how can we better provide for this future unison than in bringing the students together, where they may form friendships, partake of mutual pleasures and feel a commonality of interests.

And now I, in the name of the students of the South Carolina College, wish to extend to our fellow students of the College of Charleston a cordial invitation to be our guests whenever they can afford us this honor; for the honor of being your guests is second only to that of having you as our guests.

Mr Jos W. Barnwell, speaking for the Charleston Alumni, of which he is a most distinguished type, made a ringing speech, and his references to Gen Hampton were elcquent and apt. His address was a source of great delight and was roundly applauded. In substance he spoke as follows:

HON JOSEPH W. BARNWELL.

Mr President and Fellow Alumni of the South Carolina College: In the name of the alumni resident in Charleston County I bid you a hearty welcome on this, the hundredth birthday of our alma mater.

Among you gathered here to-day are Governors, who have administered the affairs of States; orators, who have commanded the applause of Senates; generals, who have led charging hosts, and officers and soldiers, who have shed their blood upon historic battlefields. Here are Judges, who have molded and declared the law, saintly divines, who have lighted the darkness of life with the hope of immortality, professors and teachers, whose duty it is to train the intellect while they cultivate the taste. Physicians are here, who have eased the bed of pain and restored health and strength to the weak and diseased; farmers and other tillers of the soil, who have taught the earth to bring forth its kindly fruit, and merchants and craftsmen, each man to his mystery, of every calling and profession, one and all gathered together in the sacred cause of education. You come with the common purpose of applauding with us the wisdom of our fathers who founded, a century ago, this seat of learning for the training of youth, of rejoicing together that we have not let it die, but that it still flourishes to-day, while we cherish the hope that it will continue to flourish so long as the State of South Carolina shall exist. I join in the sentiments uttered by those who have spoken before me and warmly thank you for your choice of this city and this place for your assemblage.

You will miss, indeed, the familiar scenes at the home of the College in the beautiful Capital of the State. You may not revisit here the academic shades, those "immemorial elms" under which, arm in arm, we wandered in the days of our youth, and, in memory, wander still. But not unmindful of this the alumni of our sister College have come to our aid to join in our festivities and to share with us her good cheer. They, like us, have had their hours of peril. But to-day, with renewed strength and confidence, their association has taken in charge the interests of their College, and with a devotion which is as earnest as it is intelligent and strong, they have kindled once more their torches at the bright fire of learning, and with the names of Porter, of Gildersleeve, of Trescott, and McCrady on their lips, have broken down the barriers which divided their College from the rest of South Carolina and are now competing with all others in generous rivalry for the instruction of the youth of the State. It is true that our city has ever been friendly to your College, not only in word, but in good deeds. In the vicissitudes of a hundred years of life not always has our old mother passed her days in prosperity. Like the State itself, and like many of us, her children, she has known her troubles. In these periods of peril, now happily passed away, the records of the State will show whether her sons here have been found wanting in their duty. But a still stronger tie binds our city to the College and us to you—pride in the illustrious sons who, nurtured and trained within the walls of the College, have done honor alike to their nurture and their birth.

Proud as is the city of the graduates from elsewhere—of Harper, of Preston, and of McDuffie, of O'Neill, and of the Wardlaws, of Elliott and of mighty Thornwell himself, not the less do we honor our Petigru, our Legare, and Memminger, and Miles, and Gibbes, and Hanckel, and Conner. Time does not permit me to mention the names of the illustrious living; but one living graduate is present here to-day, dear to the State, dear to the city, and very dear to all of the alumni, who unites in his person all parts of the State. His stock is from the hills, but his birthplace was by the sea. Long may our eyes behold his manly form and long may he live to render illustrious, in peace or in war, in victory or in defeat, the name of Carolina. and long may our youth be taught to emulate his virtues. To him and to you our city to-day opens wide her gates, and wider still, if possible, we open to you our homes and our hearts.

MR W. A. CLARK.

The response to Mr Barnwell was made by Mr Washington A. Clark, president of the Alumni Association, himself a Charleson boy, and now president of the Carolina National Bank. Mr Clark spoke as follows:

Mr Chairman and Fellow Alumni: I esteem it not only a pleasure but a privilege to speak on behalf of the Alumni Association of the South Carolina College in response to your hearty and generous welcome.

It is a pleasure to me at all times to visit this old City by the Sea, where I claim so many valued friends and around

which cluster so many cherished memories.

This pleasure is now enhanced by those circumstances with which we find ourselves this day surrounded. I am here not in the capacity of a private citizen, but as one chosen to speak on behalf of this Association, of which I am proud, and in behalf of an institution in which it was my good fortune to have been trained. Yes, we are here as sons and representatives of the South Carolina College; and we have come to take part in your Exposition, and so far as in our power lies to insure for it that measure of success which it so well deserves.

The occasion which we celebrate, as also that which attracts us here, are both pregnant with good omens for our State and for our city.

On this day we celebrate the anniversary of the one hundredth birthday of the South Carolina College, and we have chosen this place as the most appropriate at which to celebrate this important occasion.

On the 19th day of December, 1901—just one century ago—the law was enacted which gave birth to the South Carolina College. But a few months thereafter, on the 12th day of February, 1802, the board of trustees, created by such Act, held their first meeting in your city and then organized themselves for a prosecution of the work thereby imposed upon them. It was, therefore, here in your city that the work of this College was begun, and in celebrating this centennial occasion how appropriate that we should now celebrate it in your city, the city of their choice, where now the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition have thrown wide open to the world their gates, saying, "Come and see."

Yes, how appropriate for us to display here to the world the fruits of that work which was here inaugurated and so happily consummated in the South Carolina College.

We, therefore, say that the occasion and the place are appropriately joined in happy union.

As one looks around he is struck with the elaborate preparations here made for the grand exhibit of our industrial resources. In the display of agricultural and mechanical sciences (the base of our material prosperity) we notice upon all hands the most elaborate preparation; and we find a most wonderful exhibition of the vast resources of our State.

And yet we are also forcibly reminded that amidst this great industrial display, where are marshalled in commendable rivalry all of those things which contribute to our material prosperity, the work of refinement, art and science are not forgotten. And education also, the foundation of true success, in all of its departments, beginning with the free school and ending with the college, each have their appropriate place.

In the programme, which expresses the great scope of your Exposition, this day has been set apart as "College Day." As college men and as representatives of the leading College in the State we have a place in this picture; and so let us now with our fellow alumni, the sons of that venerable old mother, the Charleston College, see to it that the work of the colleges in the development of the State shall not be forgotten.

Let the mother of Legare, McDuffie, Preston, Pinckney, Petigru and Thornwell join hands with the mother of Trescot, Porter, Miles and Girardeau, and through their sons, the custodians to whom they have committed this trust, insure for the work which they accomplished an appropriate place.

And so we, the sons of the South Carolina College, are here to take part in her behalf and show to the public the fruits of her labors.

You may, if you please, call the roll of the honor graduates, beginning with Crenshaw, the graduate of 1807, and ending with Logan and Haskell, the graduates of 1860, the last graduating class of the College in her ante-bellum days; and then resume the roll after the war, following her through her checkered career of cloud and sunshine, on down to the present day, and witness the list of great and good men who have been trained within her walls.

The names of but a few of the leading lights will suffice for the purpose of illustration: Legare, the scholar; McDuffie, the statesman; Preston, the orator; Petrigru, the lawyer; Thornwell, the theologian, and Hampton, the soldier.

Yes, her alumni have furnished Governors of whom we are proud; Judges who have dignified the Bench; lawyers who have elevated the Bar; statesmen who have brought renown to the State; scientists who have promoted the welfare of man; and theologians who have adorned the pulpit.

But I think her work is characterized by one more feature, which renders us still more largely her debtor. I refer to that training which has created a citizenship in the rank and file of our people, which for refinement, learning and hospitality find no equal in the annals of history.

A citizenship prouder than the Romans; more intelligent than the Greeks; more refined than the French, and more noble than the elder branch of the Anglo-Saxons.

Yes, we have come together to celebrate this grand epoch in the history of this great and good old College, and in the person of her sons we are here to lend her presence in promoting the success of your Exposition.

Speaking, therefore, in behalf of my fellow alumni, and all who feel an interest in this grand old institution, we thank you for this hearty welcome and bid you God-speed in this noble work.

FOUR HANDHOME PORTRAITS.

Mr Kaufman then formally and very pleasantly turned the gathering over to President W. A. Clark.

The feature of the morning's session was the presentation to the South Caro-

lina College of four handsome oil paintings. Two of former presidents were presented by alumni, and those of Wade Hampton and Dr J. H. Carlisle by the societies of which they were honored members.

The paintings were all on easels on the Auditorium stage and after the presentation speeches they were unveiled.

The first of these portraits to be unveiled and presented was that of Dr J. M. McBryde, the honored former president of the South Carolina College. The selection of Mr Gustavus M. Pinckney to make the formal presentation was superb, as he made a short and significant talk, in which he said:

MR GUSTAVUS M. PINCKNEY.

He who directs an institution of learning is charged with a sacred trust. Plastic youth is delivered into his hands in trust to inspire the love of knowledge and to instill the principles of virtues. His it is to guide and govern hearts surcharged with delicate ideals and fiery hopes, unchastened yet of years, and free of the travel-stains that slowly gather along the dusty road of life. His is it, from behind the scenes, to mould the influences that direct the trend of public events and determine the tints that presently will light the canvas of history.

South Carolina is a unique State. Singular in origin, isolated in position, she has developed in a fashion all her own. Everything connected with the State is stamped with individuality. Two traits there are particularly that distinguish and glorify her past career, one an impetuous and uncalculating devotion to liberty, the other an unalterable determination to preserve the home inviolate and inviolable.

Such is the State of South Carolina. Singularly characteristic of the State is the South Carolina College. The history of one is, in large measure, the history of the other. The principles which this alma mater patiently, earnestly, faithfully, has instilled these hundred years brighten and beautify chapters of the past.

What a sacred trust it is, then, the administration of this South Carolina College! A trust to harbor the youth from every quarter of the State, to edify their minds, to quicken their ambition, to wipe away prejudice and promote mutual understanding and friendship, to teach that the welfare of all is the welfare of each, and that he who forgets the Commonwealth is heedless of the teachings and disloyal to the traditions bequeathed him by the fathers. Here is a force to oppose an effective barrier to the rising floods of sordid commercialism, an electric couple to galvanize the obese degeneracy of the present hour and re-establish health and virtue.

Having said this much, but a few words remain to complete the pleasant office of the present occasion. The president of the South Carolina College, whose portrait is before us, understood the trust imposed upon him; he administered it well. The eulogium is brief, but may well be jealously coveted by any one who has occupied that chair. He should be justly proud who has well deserved it.

Mr President of the South Carolina College, I now beg leave, on behalf of the alumni, to deliver this portrait into your hands. It is a symbol representative of a noble past, true loyalty, to which alone can become, for the future, the basis of any success worth achieving. I deliver by your hand to the South Carolina College, in perpetual care, the portrait of Dr J. M. McBryde.

ACCEPTED BY DR WOODWARD.

Dr Frank C. Woodward, the present worthy head of the South Carolina College, in accepting the painting said that it was a great pleasure for him to accept the portrait for the College and that he did so with a sense of honor. In accepting it he promised that it would always have a place among the treasures of the College, and a place where it would always attract and demand that reverence, respect and admiration of succeeding generations that it deserved.

DR JAMES WOODROW.

The next presentation was that of the portrait of Dr James Woodrow. The man offered a great subject and it was wonderfully handled. The presentation was made by Mr John E. Swearingen, who was under Dr Woodrow for four years. A great man was pictured by a fine young orator. Mr Swearingen is totally blind and yet, strange to say, he graduated with first and highest honors in a large class. He has the head and features of a Tillman, for his mother is Senator Tillman's sister, and he has much of the force and style of his uncle. Mr Swearingen gave a delightful and strong picture of Dr Woodrow and emphasized two of his subject's traits—his love of doing quiet charity and for truth. Mr Swearingen brought out in a delicate way salient facts in the subject's life. Never did a poor boy go to Dr Woodrow for assistance and not get it, and never was there anything said or known of it through Dr Woodrow. He spoke feelingly of Dr Woodrow's help to young men and the wonderful influence he wielded over them, and how he always insisted on and struggled for the maintenance of "truth." He spoke with force of how Dr Woodrow had struggled for truth in his religious contentions and how he always kept that one thought foremost.

JOHN E. SWEARINGEN.

Mr. John E. Swearingen, in presenting the portrait of Dr. James Woodrow, said:

"Mr. President, fellow alumni, and friends of the College of Charleston.—Rightly to estimate the work and character of a president of the South Carolina College is no easy task. The difficulty is

only increased by the fact that he who has occupied that position still goes in and out among us, representing by his daily life the ends for which he has striven and the principles by which he has been guided. No institution of learning can boast of a greater number of illustrious names associated with its presidency than can our alma mater. The spirit and standards of the college have been in no small measure created by such men as Maxcy, Cooper, Henry, Preston, Thornwell, Barnwell, McBride, and last but not least, Dr. James Woodrow. You that belong to the years between sixty-nine and ninety-one remember him as the able teacher and scientist, but we that entered between ninety-one and ninety-seven add to this remembrance another recollection. I believe that I speak for every alumnus of the last decade when I say that we admire his broad activity and varied achievement, we respect his manliness and power, we venerate his learning and wisdom, we love his modest life, his stainless honor and virtue. He was our friend and counselor, and we were his boys. No student ever went to the president's office during his term and left feeling that he had made a mistake to go there. The state had given her sons the opportunity of an education; a scholarly faculty, a well equipped library, the needed apparatus and accommodations were to be had for the asking, yet many a poor boy could do nothing more than dream of the pleasures of knowledge, while through the years of struggle he toiled for their attainment. But while Dr. Woodrow was president, no impecunious student ever left the college from lack of means to defray his necessary expenses. His term began with the enrollment of seventy and ended with a hundred and eighty-five earnest men filling every hall and class-room. His ripe scholarship was recognized by all. Although natural science was his specialty, his colleagues testified to his ability to teach almost any branch in the curriculum.

Born of a long line of Scotch ancestors, Dr. Woodrow learned early in life the lessons of duty and patriotism. Upon the breaking out of the war, he volunteered as a private, and though in frail health, marched to the front for service. He was soon elected chaplain of his regiment, but refused to accept the place if doing so would force him to leave the ranks or to lay aside his musket. The Confederacy, however, needed him for a more important work. When medicines were declared contraband of war, he was put in charge of the Columbia laboratory for the manufacture of drugs and supplied the armies of Northern Virginia and of the West with the means of preserving the life of many a battle scarred hero who is to-day a noble representative of southern gallantry and a worthy inspiration to southern youth. If I were called upon to point out the distinguished characteristic of Dr. Woodrow's character, I should unhesitatingly name his love of truth. In early manhood he chose to follow natural science, because its methods and results appealed most strongly to his mind. Truth in nature, and truth in revelation has ever been his aim, and he soon learned and taught that the two are really one. His researches carried him to the ground where his ancestors had stood for nearly three centuries, but if they had borne him in another direction, he would have followed them to their conclusion, even though doing so had caused him to surrender his most cherished ideals. In the day when the best intellects were searching earnestly for light, Charles Darwin published his "Origin of Species," the greatest book of the century. This epoch-making work united and consolidated human knowledge. Students the world over, felt that a new day was dawning, and Dr. Woodrow was one of the first men in the South to investigate and accept the theory. But having once become convinced of its truth, he felt that its teaching was a matter of conscience; therefore he taught it as truth, even though such teaching cost the severance of ties and of friendships that must have been dear and sweet. This spirit of fearless devotion has filled his three score and ten years, I can best describe his life in a phrase of three words we all love to think of him as a "servant of God and humanity."

Mr. President, on behalf of the alumni of the South Carolina College, I here have the pleasure and honor of presenting to you and your loved alma mater this portrait. May the students of the future catch from it the inspiration that stimulated their predecessors, for among all the hallowing influences that cluster about the college there are none higher, purer, more scholarly, more patriotic, more christian than those associated with the name of James Woodrow.

Dr Woodward, in accepting the portrait in the name of the College, said he was glad to add a glad amen to the eloquent words of Mr Swearingen. Out of Dr Woodrow's hands have flown unseen and unknown and unadvertised help to poor young men. It has been a noble work, nobly done. All he could say was that if the men who are to be in charge of the

College in future generations are as worthy and as high toned as those who were in charge as presidents in the century of the College's life just closed then indeed was the success of the South Carolina College assured. Its usefulness would continue for all time.

HAMPTON'S PICTURE.

Then came the presentation of the portrait of Gen Hampton, and the address was delivered by Mr P. N. Hamer, class '02, on the part of the Clariosophic Society, of which Gen Hampton was a member. Mr Hamer said:

Brave men have been honored in all ages. David, when he returned from his victorious conquests, was hailed by the women of Jerusalem, who cried out, "Saul hath slain his thousands and David his ten thousands." Leonidas and his noble three hundred are far more famous now than the writers who made them so. Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon and Washington have received the deserved applaudits of an admiring world. And to-day we come to add our modest tribute to a man great none the less than these. Born of a warlike and soldierly race, men of renown in the Revolutionary struggle and in the war of 1812, it was but natural that Wade Hampton, the fourth of that name, should be a worshipper at the shrine of Mars. At the beginning of the war between the States he entered as a private. Soon, however, he organized the Hampton Legion and rapidly rose by successive promotions from the rank of a private to that of a lieutenant general in the Confederate army. It is a significant fact that from this legion came two lieutenant generals, Hampton and Stephen D. Lee; two major generals, Matthew C. Butler and M. W. Gary, and two brigadier generals, James Conner and Thos M. Logan. At the end of the war Hampton retired to private life, but in '76 came forward as the champion of white supremacy and Democratic rule in South Carolina, being elected Governor. He was re-elected and then he was elected to the United States Senate, where his presence was an honor even to that distinguished body. Such, in the most condensed form, has been the public career of South Carolina's greatest man. Now in the evening of his life, in the magnificent splendor of its sunset glow, he is cheered and sustained by that greatest of earthly possessions, the knowledge of deeds well done, of a life unselfishly spent.

But dropping the curtain for a moment on Hampton the soldier and on Hampton the statesman, the South Carolina College presents her claim on Wade Hampton, the student, the college man. What has been said of McDuffie can well be applied to Hampton. If the South Carolina College had produced no other man his life alone has more than repaid the State for every cent expended on it. South Carolina has claimed McDuffie as her Demosthenes and Preston as her Cicero and she may add to those names Hampton as her Caesar, for in courage, foresight and military genius he is not unlike that illustrious Roman. It is with peculiar pride that the old Clariosophic Society, the foster mother of so many distinguished sons, is able to unveil to-day in the presence of the honored one himself the painting of a man who is the highest representative of a South Carolina gentleman, the noblest type of a South Carolina soldier and our grandest example of untiring effort, unselfish devotion and unflinching patriotism.

CHEER AFTER CHEER.

As the picture was unveiled there was a burst of applause. Round after round of cheers came from the audience. It kept up and in compliance with the calls Gen Hampton arose and said he was present because he had never been able to refrain from a call from Charleston. He had just been reminded that he was born in Charleston and that might be the reason why he was so much in love with the city. He loved Charleston and many of her citizens were his stanchest and best friends. It was in Charleston that he had many friends who had never forsaken him and it was here that he had friends who had stood by him through all and who were friends by inheritance.

His talking reminded him of a Confederate prisoner who was carried before "Beast" Butler. The prisoner was told he was going to be shot and, after the lank mountaineer had pulled himself together, he remarked that he was afraid there was some d—d foolishness ahead when he was taken to headquarters. The prisoner escaped. So with himself. He had no cause to complain and thanked the Society and friends for the honor shown him.

DR JAMES H. CARLISLE.

The next presentation was that of the portrait of Dr James H. Carlisle, the present distinguished president of Wofford College. Dr Carlisle could not be present and his absence was sincerely regretted.

The presentation of Dr Carlisle's portrait was made by President R. E. Dennis, of the Euphradian Literary Society, of which Dr Carlisle was a member. Mr Dennis said:

The South Carolina College has already implanted those principles in the students who have entered its historic walls which make them successful in whatever field they may labor. Soldiers, statesmen and divines who have risen high in the world's estimation, look upon their beloved alma mater with sacred reverence, loving her as the inculcator of those prin-

ciples the observance of which has made them the objects of their countrymen's love and admiration.

The Euphradian Society, through whose portals the greatest of Americans have passed, has always stood hand in hand with the College in moulding the character of the men who have entered the institution. The Society whose past has been so glorious, and whose picture is so bright, has determined on this, its centennal celebration, to unveil before you, and then to place in its gallery of distinguished faces along with the courtly Manning, the devout Thornwell and the eloquent Preston, the portrait of the most distinguished alumnus, of him who is the very embodiment of all that the South Carolina College and the Euphradian Society have stood for during a living century of fortune and vicissitude, Dr James H. Carlisle.

Some have achieved fame on the martial field, some have been renowned for the eloquence with which they upheld the rights of the people, but Dr Carlisle stands pre-eminent in the greatest of all labors, the grandest of all works, that of the Christian educator.

He entered the South Carolina College in February, 1842, just at the time when the pure life of the great Thornwell was so indelibly impressing the lives of the young men associated with him. Graduating with high honors he entered at once upon his life-work in which he has been so successful. As the head of a sister institution he is exerting that influence on its students which his spotless integrity and great knowledge of the beauties of life makes him so eminently capable. He stands to-day first in the affection of the one great denomination, foremost in the admiration of all, for by such a life as his all men feel that the cause of Christianity has been advanced. His Society claims equal honor with the College in having produced so distinguished a man, and bids him God-speed in his great work, and many happy years to round out his useful and honorable career.

This concluded the exercises at the Auditorium and after several announcements the alumni went to the "collation" tendered by the alumni of the College of Charleston.

A PAVILION LUNCHEON.

The Delightful Collation Tendered the Alumni at the Exposition Grounds Yesterday.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the Auditorium Chief Marshal Davis announced that the meeting would adjourn to Heinz's Pavilion for a collation and punch. This announcement was greeted with applause, as many of the audience had failed to bring overcoats and had become chilled by the intense cold. The procession was reformed in as nearly the same order as possible and proceeded to the lunch pavilion. A biting wind was blowing outside and frequent flurries of snow filled the air, which made the alumni and students hasten their steps. no time was lost in getting to the Pavilion, where a tempting feast of dainties was spread. The place was enclosed in glass and everything within presented a warm and glowing contrast to the icy weather outside. The collation was tendered by the Charleston College to the visitors and was heartily enjoyed by everyone present. There were no formal ceremonies connected with it, but everyone who was there had a good time. Old college mates, who had not met for years, grasped hands again and exchanged convivial greetings, while to the undergraduates the occasion was particularly enjoyable. The collegians intermingled freely with the faculty and alumni and at the conclusion of the lunch college and society yells were given with a vim.

The race track passes right beneath the windows of the Pavilion and several times the flyers went by during the continuance of the lunch, which added zest and animation to the proceedings..

The collation was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone who had the good fortune to be present and the greetings that were exchanged at it by old classmates and collegians will long be remembered and cherished as green spots in the memory of the alumni and faculty and undergraduates of the two most historic colleges of the State. At its conclusion the assemblage dispersed and the business and class meetings of the South Carolina College were proceeded with.

BUSINESS MEETING.

Prominent Alumni Suggest a Plan for an Endowment Fund, Which Would Prove of Vast Benefit to the Young Men of the State and to the College.

The South Carolina College centennial celebration yesterday was made the occasion for starting a movement to raise an endowment fund. Yesterday there was a suggestion in The News and Courier to this effect, and the endowment plan, as presented, by a coincidence is along these lines. There was no occasion for a business meeting yesterday, but a number of the alumni urged that the ball ought to be started without delay and it received the proper impetus. The plan is to raise at least $100,000 and use the interest on this fund to help deserving young men pay their way through college. The purpose is to offer quiet and unostentatious assistance where deserved, and keep the fund intact.

The idea has been growing for some time, but the main features of the plan proposed yesterday came from Dr Frank F. Simpson, of the Class of '89, now a successful physician in Pittsburg.

The business meeting to consider the endowment matter was held in the Jim Key building, which was kindly offered by Mr Rodgers, and which was well heated.

The meeting was called to order by President W. A. Clark, of the Alumni Association, and Mr August Kohn, Class '89, secretary of the Association, kept the record.

Prof Andrew C. Moore, Class '87, who has conducted the correspondence with Dr F. F. Simpson, was called upon to explain the purposes of the meeting and he did this briefly and to the point. He used a letter of Dr Simpson to explain more fully.

Prof Moore went on to say that he had gone over the plan with many alumni, all of whom approved it, and that Dr Simpson and Mr Francis H. Weston and himself had gone over the whole ground, and as a result of their joint views the following concise plan was proposed by way of suggestion:

1. That the centennial fund shall be not less than $100,000, that there be no limit to the maximum sum; that the fund once pledged, it may be added to from time to time as occasion may direct, provided that no condition imposed thereby shall conflict with those hereinafter expressed or clearly implied.

2. That this fund shall be raised by one of the following plans, to wit:

(a) That the sum of $1,000 or more may be paid to the board of trustees in currency or any securities equivalent thereto;

(b) That the subscribers may give bond to the trustees, redeemable by annual payments to be completed within ten years for the sum of $1,000.

(c) That the subscriber may transfer to the board of trustees a life insurance policy for $1,000 or more in a reliable company, the premiums of which shall be fully paid up within twenty years or less.

3. That the objects of this fund shall be to further the cause of higher education in our native State and to foster a spirit of gratitude and independence among those who have been encouraged and aided in their struggle to broaden the field of usefulness. To further these ends and to provide that this fund may exist and increase perpetually, it is suggested that the principal be invested in safe securities and that the interest be lent in limited sums (not exceeding $100 annually, or $400 in all, in any one instance) to needy, diligent students, without interest, for a period of five years from the date of each note, which shall bear interest (payable annually) at 5 per cent for the succeeding five years or any fraction thereof. Until the expiration of that time the notes cannot be collected by processes of law, except from an estate or according to other exceptions provided for. But if not paid at maturity it shall be the duty of said board of trustees to collect the same by any process which may be deemed necessary for complete liquidation. That the beneficiaries must be natives of the State of South Carolina and must have resided within the State for two years; or, if not natives of the State of South Carolina, they must have resided within its bounds for two years next preceding the time at which they are first rendered assistance. That no beneficiary shall have free tuition, unless it be as the result of scholarships or scholarships won by superior ability.

4. That the General Alumni Association shall be made a corporate body, according to the laws of the State.

5. That the centennial fund shall be owned and controlled by the General Alumni Association.

6. That the power of actually managing this fund and of effecting the purposes for which it was created shall be delegated to a board of trustees.

7. That this board of trustees shall at first consist of nine members; that, in the course of events, as the fund increases, one new member shall be elected for each increment of the fund of $100,000, till the same reached $1,000,000, and that thereafter one new member shall be elected for each increment of $1,000,000. That the term of office of trustees shall be three years and until their successors are duly elected. That in order that the term of office of approximately one-third of the board may expire each year, in the creation of the first board three members shall be elected for full terms and six members for fractional terms. That subsequently one-third of the members (as nearly as it can be reckoned) shall be elected each year; that the members of the board of trustees shall be selected without regard to college affiliation, but because of their distinction as men of business acumen, integrity and fidelity to trust. That the selection of the members of the board of trustees for this fund shall be made by the subscribers thereto by ballot at the annual meeting of the subscribers, so long as the number of subscribers exceeds fifty. That when and after the number of subscribers falls below fifty the vacancies in the board of trustees shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the South Carolina College. That vacancies occurring by death or resignation must be pro tempore and within a month from the occurrence of such vacancy filled by the appointment of the president of the board of trustees; that such trustee or trustees shall serve until the next annual meeting, at which their successors shall be elected for the unexpired term or terms. That of the subscribers to this fund twenty shall constitute a quorum and that of the General Alumni Association of the College forty shall constitute a quorum competent to elect trustees. That the action of the subscribers or of the Alumni Association shall not be legal and binding unless all subscribers or all the alumni, as the case may be, have been sent (by mail to the last address of which the officers are apprised) written notice as to the time and place of the annual meeting. That this notice shall be mailed at a time not exceeding six weeks and not less than two weeks prior to the said annual meetings.

It has seemed to me that this plan presents these distinct advantages:

1. That such a fund will help indigent youth make self-respecting, earnest, practical men of themselves.

2. That business principles will be inculcated during the formative period of their existence.

3. That the fund by which this is rendered possible will increase as time passes and as the needs of the institution and of the State demand.

4. That the method of raising this fund is put within the reach of loyal men, many of whom know what timely assistance means, and who are yet without an abundant supply of this world's goods.

Dr Flinn read the substance of some recommendations that would soon be made to the faculty on this subject.

He stated that the plan outlined was made known here for information, as illustrating the interest of the faculty in the matter, expressing his gratification over the proposition of Dr Simpson.

The plan outlined by Dr Flinn is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of seven alumni and three members of the faculty be appointed to formulate and put into operation a plan for raising and administering a loan and scholarship.

2. That said committee be empowered to solicit and receive contributions from alumni and others in single or in annual payments, or in such other form as the committee may adopt.

3. That worthy and needy students, on the recommendation of local alumni, and the continued endorsement of the faculty, after the beneficiary's first year, may receive from the loan fund, when available, a sum not exceeding $100 a year, for which he shall give his note payable in five years.

4. That on the recommendation of the heads of high schools and accredited schools, for excellence in scholarship, students may receive from the scholarship fund when available a sum not exceeding $100 a year, for four years, provided the faculty recommend its continued bestowment after the recipient's first year.

5. That these two funds be kept separate and applied for the purpose indicated by the donors.

6. That said committee shall report annually to the Alumni Association, and may add such other features to the above plan as may best secure the end in view.

A number of the prominent alumni present made addresses in support of the plan as outlined, and after a full and interesting discussion of all the points under consideration the meeting adjourned after having set afoot an undertaking which will prove of great benefit to the College and to many young men who may attend it in years to come.

A CAROLINA CAVALIER.

General Wade Hampton and the Ovation that Was Tendered Him Yesterday by His Fellow Citizens of Charleston and the State.

Gen Wade Hampton, South Carolina's greatest living son, was the centre of the South Carolina College celebration yesterday. Wherever he went the old hero was greeted with applause and his appearance was always the signal for enthusiasm.

Gen Hampton drove up to the Exposition grounds yesterday morning with Col Lowndes and appeared on the scene fully an hour before the train arrived. The frosty weather that prevailed had no effect on the old soldier and he faced the icy wind that was blowing as gallantly as he did the hosts of the enemy forty years ago. There was no faltering in his steps as he fell into line at the head of the procession and led the way to the Auditorium in company with Col Lowndes. When the old hero took his place upon the stage he was greeted with round after round of applause, which he acknowledged by bowing quietly to the audience. While the meeting continued constant allusions were made by the speakers to his distinguished record in the past and the love that the State and the City of Charleston bore toward him—by all of which the old hero was visibly moved. Gen Davis's eloquent tribute to him when he pinned a badge of the Charleston College upon his coat and declared him an honorary alumnus of the Charleston College affected him visibly, and Senator Barnwell's tribute was not less appreciated by him. When the portrait presented by the Clariosophic Society was unveiled the General was deeply moved and responded to the thunderous applause that ensued in a speech that reminded his hearers of the thrilling days of '76, so clear was his enunciation and so determined his manner. The audience was perfectly carried away with enthusiasm and rose en masse to its feet. The tribute paid to the General affected him greatly, and he sat down at its conclusion visibly moved by the demonstration.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies Gen Hampton returned to the city to rest up for the banquet, at which he delivered a speech that was the most eloquent heard from the old warrior in many years. His fellow collegians and alumni were deeply affected by his appearance at the celebration, and to many of them it was the chief motive for coming.

THE ALUMNI AT DINNER.

They Enjoyed a Delightful Banquet Last Night.—A Brilliant Assemblage of Distinguished Sons of South Carolina.—Governor McSweeney, General Hampton, General McCrady, Dr. Woodward and Many Other Eloquent Speakers Responded Happily to Sentiments Appropriate to the Occasion.

Nearly three hundred members of the South Carolina College Alumni Association and the College of Charleston Alumni Association gathered together in the Freundschafts Bund Hall last night, and for several hours broke bread and renewed memories of college days gone by. The goodly company gathered in the lower hall of the building at about 8 o'clock and enjoyed for an hour an informal exchange of compliments and courtesies. At 9 o'clock the president of the Alumni Association asked for the attention of the assemblage and stated that it was the desire of the officers of the Association that the banquet should be entirely informal and that no especial plan had been made for the procession to the banquet hall. He, however, said that it would be his great privilege to escort Gen Wade Hampton and that the president of the Alumni Association of the College of Charleston, the Hon J. E. Burke, would bring in Governor Miles B. McSweeney; President Woodward and President Randolph were asked to form in the line, and next came Mr A. C. Kaufman and Prof Flynn, Mayor Pro Tem C. W. Kollock and Prof Burney, Gen Edward McCrady and Senator Youmans. President Clark then called the roll of the classes and asked that the members of the classes present would endeavor to get together and come into line in regular order. The procession was then formed and proceeded to the upper hall.

A long table had been spread running north and south, and from this were three tables extending towards the east. Covers had been laid for two hundred guests, but the number exceeded that considerably and additional room had to be provided. This was quickly done and the assemblage took seats without delay. President Clark, who was by virtue of his office to preside, took the seat at the head of the tables. On his right sat Gen Hampton and on his left Governor McSweeney. About them were many distinguished graduates of the South Carolina College and also a number of graduates of the College of Charleston.

President Clark requested that a blessing be asked upon the feast and Dr Edmonds, of the Class of '52, was asked to make the invocation. This was done, the alumni standing, silent and attentive.

Without more ceremony the seats were resumed and a discussion of the menu was begun at once. The dinner was served by Mr Bruno Schalwig, caterer for the Freundschafts Bund Society Hall, and was thoroughly enjoyable. The menu card was as follows:

Oyster Cocktail.

Olives. Celery.

Sherry, Haut Sauterne, St Estephe.

Mock Turtle Soup au Madeira.

Filet of Red Snapper, Egg Sauce.

Boiled Potatoes.

Prime Rib of Beef, Brown Gravy.

Spaghetti a la Creole. Carolina Rice.

New York Turkey, with oyster dressing.

Cranberry Sauce. Mashed Potatoes.

Candied Yams. Sweet Corn.

Oyster Pate.

Pickles. Beets. Pickled Onions.

Ice Cream. Fancy Cakes.

Fruit.

Crackers. Cheese.

Coffee.

On account of the great number of speakers on the toast card an unusual course was taken. Immediately after the soup had been served President Clark rose in his seat and announced that speeches would be made during the dinner. He then in a very brief and forcible speech, introduced the first regular toast, to the State of South Carolina, and called upon Governor McSweeney to respond:

GOVERNOR McSWEENEY'S SPEECH.

Mr President and Gentlemen of the Alumni Association: As Governor of South Carolina I am asked on this noteworthy occasion to respond to the toast, "The State of South Carolina." I esteem it an honor, and yet it is indeed meet and proper that the Governor of the State should be asked to address a gathering of the sons of this historic State institution, for the State is the mother of the South Carolina College. She gave it birth, she has nurtured and fostered it with tender care as a beloved child, has

reared it to do honor to her, and she is proud of it. In our State, as elsewhere, we have men of different occupations and different creeds. In these relations they are segregated into groups. But all are citizens of the same State, children of a common mother, a mother whom we delight to honor, and about the banquet board of the State College Alumni we meet on common ground as brothers, all desirous to uphold the dignity, the glory, the virtue and the honor of that mother—our State.

Perhaps the State has done some unwise and imprudent things, yet she has done many wise and noble acts. But early the State did one wise thing. She established the South Carolina College, which was designed to make of her sons enlightened citizens. The elevation of citizenship is, after all, the chief function of a State College, and the history of the South Carolina College shows that she has realized the duty imposed upon her, and has sent forth into the world a line of distinguished, able and virtuous alumni, to guard the State and see that she suffers no detriment.

But on this occasion I would speak more specifically of the impress made by the South Carolina College upon the proud pages of South Carolina history. Scarcely a page can be found that does not present something traceable to the influence of the South Carolina College. Her work indeed penetrates to the pages of the nation's history. Her hundred years of existence are years full of noble and high deeds. From the start the State of South Carolina was composed of heterogeneous elements, and of sections that differed widely in physical characteristics. There was a lack of harmony among her people. The Revolution showed this too plainly. Nowhere in this country were there severer internal struggles during that period of our history than here in South Carolina. Again the people were greatly divided as to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

The coast was a unit against the back country, which was opposed to it. The first step was taken a hundred years ago, when the College was founded to make the people a homogeneous people and bring them together in the halls of learning. The history of our State shows that this was accomplished; that the men of the seaboard honored the men of the mountains; that the men of the mountains had confidence in the men of the seaboard as in brothers, and that the one followed the leadership of the other. It has never been possible, of course, to allay all sectional feeling, but the intercourse of young men together on a plane of cultivation and elevation did much to soften asperities.

The South Carolina College has contributed many able men in all branches of our State Government. A long line of Governors, of Judges, of representatives, of Congressmen may be quoted. The great lieutenants of Calhoun were Harper and Elmore and Huger and McDuffie.

There were more than twenty Judges, a greater number of United States Senators and Congressmen. And during the war between the States there were eighteen Confederate generals from the South Carolina College, whose record was as glorious as any soldiers that ever drew sword or spurred a charger. From Wade Hampton, the greatest of the cavalry leaders of the war, to Thomas M. Logan, the youngest brigadier, the list runs.

Virginia is called the mother of States. South Carolina was also to a large extent the mother of Alabama, of Mississippi and of Florida. She sent her sons to redeem those wilds from the Indians. And among the adventurous Carolinians none were more important than the graduates of the South Carolina College.

The work of the State is not yet accomplished. It is her duty to preserve the traditions of the best American sentiment and policy, to rebuke wrong ideas and harmful theories of government. And in this task the State looks to the South Carolina College in the future, as in the past, to stand up for the right and to educate young Carolinians so that they can know the right in order to pursue it. As a member of the board of trustees I hope to be instrumental in keeping the escutcheon of our State College as clean and as bright in the new century as in that which has just closed.

JUDGE C. H. SIMONTON.

The toastmaster then introduced Judge C. H. Simonton, who responded to the toast, "The United States." Judge Simonton's speech was one of the most eloquent of the evening. He said: Mr. President: I recognize the obligation imposed on me, being in part a representative of the United States, to respond to the sentiment which you have just read. I will endeavor to discharge that duty, but I am not here simply to perform a duty as a public functionary. I am a son of the College. I come to meet my brethern on this golden jubilee of our Alma Mater, rejoicing in her vigorous age and uniting in the fervent prayer esto perpetua.

Mr. President, when we were in college, the well known Dr. Francis Lieber was professor of history. I never was a favorite of his, but, strange to say, I recall more of the occurrences in his lecture room, his wise sayings, his profound discussions of political economy, than I do the instructions of any other professor, and we sat under Dr. Thornwell and Col. Preston. When we were sophomores Dr. Lieber took a new departure. He said while we were studying the history of the past we ought also study the history of the present, what he called current history. For this purpose he set aside one recitation in each month to be devoted to an examination upon the news-papers of the past month. I recall well the first recitation on newspapers. He called some ten of us up, arranged

us on the front bench and gave each one a subject. He then called up a son of Mr. John C. Calhoun, and said: Mr. Calhoun, give me the history of the world during the last month, and I give you five minutes. You can imagine, Mr. President, the astonishment with which we all heard directions to handle so large a subject in so short a time. I had a similar feeling of astonishment when I received a letter from our worthy President of the Alumni, telling me to respond to the United States, and limit myself to five minutes. It cannot be done, Mr. President. The United States in the past, when Southern Statesmanship was in its prime, the United States in the present, wrestling with the most difficult problems which ever vexed humanity. The United States in the future, a field of the widest speculation. How can this be handled in five minutes. If, Mr, President this subject had been given to one of us in our college days, it could have been easily disposed of. During the forties we knew very little of the United States. Perhaps I should say of the United States Government. It is true we sent members to Congress and Senators to Washington, but we conceived that their principal duty was to see to it that the State of South Carolina suffered no detriment. The State was our unit, and we owed our primary allegiance to her. Our relations with the United States were entirely through her. We had collectors of revenue and postmasters in our State, but we looked upon them as our own people, doing their business on our soil and for our benefit. True Fort Sumter was here, an empty fortress which had not yet received its baptism of fire, and old Moultrie crouching upon the sands, but it was but the successor of our own palmetto fort, garrisoned chiefly with foreigners, commanded by a small number of officers, who seemed to have no other occupation than to flirt with the ladies and treat them to dress parades and a brass band. The United States Court, which now has its residence at the corner of Broad and Meeting streets. opposite St. Michael's Church, then occupied obscure quarters in an obscure street, which very few persons visited. It was chiefly remarkable for paying jurors three dollars a day for doing nothing. Our lawyers never quoted the Supreme Court of the United States, and relied chiefly upon the State reports and the Sages of Westminster Hall. In fact, many persons believed that the United States was a great corporation created by the States, their agent for certain specified purposes, liable at any time to be called to task by any one of its principals if it over stepped the limits of its authority. We had a rude awakening. This creature of the States, like the fabled monster of the artist, dominated its creators, and the compact between the States, based upon mutual compromises and mutual considerations, has become as indestructable as the States themselves. The people of the United States emerged from the war between the States, realizing that their peaceful farmers, skilful artisans, enterprising merchants and professional men of every calling constituted a great military power. Conscious of their strength, they cease to be content with the wide expanse of the continent, and are stretching out their arms to the isles of the sea to possess them. The first gun fired by Dewey in Manilla Bay ushered in the birth of a great military republic. The young giant has entered the Council Hall of the Nations; has claimed and taken seat at their Council board, and has exercised a vote in the destiny of the oldest empire of the world. What the result will be no man can tell. What effect it will have upon our Constitution, our States, our people, no one can foresee. I have an abiding conviction that the great principles of constitutional liberty inherited by us from centuries of ancestry will protect us from the usurpation of a Caesar, and save us from the destiny of our great prototype, the republic of Rome.

MAYOR PRO TEM KOLLOCK.

Judge Simonton's speech was followed by the toast, "The City of Charleston," which, in the absence of Mayor Smyth, was responded to by Mayor Pro Tem Dr C. H. Kollock, who spoke as follows:

Mr Toastmaster and Gentlemen of the Alumni of the South Carolina and of the Charleston Colleges: It has been said that some men are born lucky and that without apparent effort on their part fortune comes to them, and honors fall thick and fast at their feet. While I do not claim to have been born actually under the star of fortune and good luck, still I am convinced that its genial rays must have beamed upon me, for I was born in South Carolina, and live in Charleston, and I have yet to meet the man who is not proud to say this, and grateful to God for having so blessed him. I have been further honored by the request to respond, in the absence of the Mayor, before this cultured and distinguished assembly, to the toast to the City of Charleston.

Gentlemen of the Alumni of the South Carolina College, Charleston is honored by your presence, because you are South Carolinians, because you are alumni of South Carolina's most noted institution of learning; an institution whose one hundredth birthday you are celebrating; an institution which has a record of which

any country might be proud; an institution whose graduates have made the world ring with their eloquence, great with learning and good with their piety; an institution that has among its graduates the greatest living South Carolinian and the peer of any who have been graduated in the past or will be in the future, and when the names of her greatest men are written in her hall of fame, high above all others will be that of Wade Hampton, South Carolinian, soldier, statesman and patriot.

Though situated in another city Charleston has ever regarded this institution with special pride and affection, for it was one of her representatives who was foremost in the effort for its establishment. I refer to Chancellor H. W. DeSaussure, who was also a member of her first board of trustees; and finally we welcome you because you represent the educated class who have governed this State since it was first settled and who will continue to govern it in the years to come.

But, gentlemen, while Charleston was aiding in building a State institution she was not unmindful of her educational interest at home, which is proved by the report of the last census, in which her per cent of illiteracy is shown to be less than that of any city her size in the United States. Her institutions of learning are many and varied. From her College have been graduated men who are not only respected and beloved at home, but who have made for themselves, their alma mater, Charleston and South Carolina names that are honored in every land. From her Medical College, the oldest in the South, have gone such men as Marion Sims, Theodore Gilliard Thomas, Thomas L. Ogier and Robert Barnwell Rhett, Jr. Her Medical Society, the Medical Society of South Carolina, founded in December, 1789, and the third oldest medicald society in this country, did much towards medical education and progress before the founding of the Medical College, more than thirty years later. Among its members were: Peter Faysaux, the first president; Gardner, Ramsay and Dalcho, the historians; Geddings, John Bellinger, Robert A. Kinloch and Robert Barnwell Rhett, Jr, the eminent surgeons, and many others of good repute and fine intellect.

From the South Carolina Military Academy, of which every true South Carolinian is proud, and of which Charleston claims a share, not only because of its location here, but because she sends five cadets there to be educated at her expense, have come men noted in civil as well as military life. From her went the gallant Jenkins, who fell bravely fighting at the Wilderness; E. McIver Law, the hero of many battles; Ellison Capers, soldier, priest and Bishop, and gallant Thomas Huguenin, the last commander of Sumter, when from her ramparts waved the Stars and Bars.

Her public schools are models of their kind and the census report is a guarantee of the good work done within their walls. I cannot leave this subject of education in Charleston without referring to one other school which has perhaps done more for the poor boys, boys who could not otherwise have received an education, than any other school in the State. I refer to the Porter Military Academy, formerly the Holy Communion Church Institute. Founded at a time when an education was of the greatest necessity, and when the means to procure it were lacking in almost every household, it has occupied a place which is unique in the history of the State, and from it hundreds of boys have gone forth equipped for life's battle, who otherwise would have never known the advantages of an education. Many of these were not only educated but clothed and fed without a cent of expense to themselves or their parents. Whatever else may be said of the man who has accomplished this, no one can deny his dogged determination, his tremendous energy, his unselfish motives and the wonderful good he has done for the young men of the State. Insurmountable obstacles and impassable barriers have seemingly at times blocked his way, but he has left them behind, and now, after more than three score and ten years have passed over his head, we find him still at the helm of this wonderful ship of learning.

Gentlemen of the alumni, let me again bid you welcome to Charleston and to our homes; may your stay be long and pleasant, and may you ever remember that Charleston wishes every South Carolinian to feel that this is his city and his home, and I would that the good old days could come again when South Carolina was Charleston and Charleston was South Carolina, for then we could take the whole State in a loving embrace and remain forever one and the same people.

At the conclusion of Dr Kollock's eloquent tribute to the city Mr Clark introduced Gen Edward McCrady, who responded to the toast, "The Charleston College:"

GEN EDWARD McCRADY.

It is indeed an honor to be called upon to respond for the alumni of the Charleston to the alumni of the South Carolina College, for these institutions, owing their origins to the same Legislative impulse, have each now for a century been engaged in the great work of the education of the youth of the State. You, gentlemen of the alumni of the South Carolina College, are celebrating to-day the centennial of your alma mater, while we of the Charleston College passed that anniversary some sixteen years ago.

I say that both these institutions of learning sprang from the same impulse of our forefathers. The circumstances under which they did so are most interesting. It is familiar history that the sons, not only of the opulent, but of the well-to-do, of South Carolina prior to the Revolution were sent abroad for their education, principally to England, some to Scotland and a few to the continent of Europe, and at the great schools and universities, at Eaton and Harrow, Oxford and Cambridge and at Edinburgh imbibed a more accurate knowledge of the classics and of the sciences than the youths of other

colonies educated in the provincial colleges in America. There can be no doubt, said Hugh S. Legare, that the attainments in polite literature of the Carolina youths thus educated were far superior to those of their cotemporaries at the North, and the standard of scholarship in Charleston was consequently much higher than in any other city on the continent of America. This opinion of Legare was not founded on local prejudice; it was acquiesced in and confirmed at Princeton. Prof Samuel Miller, of that institution, expressing his belief that the learned languages, especially Greek, were less studied in the Eastern than in the Southern and Middle States, and attributing the more accurate knowledge of those languages in the South to the superior wealth of the people, which permitted their study in Europe, and thus established a higher standard. Nor was this superiority of education confined to the classics and to polite literature, using the expression of the time, for, says Dr Toner, in his Contributions to the Annals of Medical Progress and Education in the United States before and during the Revolution, the Carolinas from a comparatively early period led all the States in the study of the natural sciences. To think, then, gentlemen, that there was a time when the educated young men of Carolina looked down upon the graduates of the now great Harvard as boys just turned out of a country school!

The high education of the colonial gentlemen of South Carolina had been almost entirely lost sight of in the days of our oppression and humiliation, and so systematically had it been represented that education had been entirely neglected in the South that our own people had come to accept the statement as true. But as I have had occasion before to ask, did it never occur to those "wiser brethren of ours" to consider if we of the South were so ignorant, and they of the North so educated, how did it happen that Southerners in a numerical minority, without education, controlled the General Government for nearly the first eighty years of its existence? How did it happen that eight out of the first thirteen of the Presidents elected were from the South, and that five of them were elected twice, the South thus holding the office for nearly two-thirds of the time? How did it happen that half the Justices of the Supreme Court and three of the Chief Justices were from the South? How did it happen that Marshall and Taney were the moulders of the system of jurisprudence of the United States? How was it that of the great triumverate, Webster, Clay and Calhoun, two were Southerners?

But not to waste time awaiting answers to these and other questions of the same nature we might ask, it is enough for our present purpose to refer to the fact of the higher education of our people obtained abroad and to recall how that good and wise man, Lieutenant Governor William Bull, the second, seized upon the first rupture of the relations of the people to the mother country to urge upon the General Assembly the establishment of a proper and adequate college for the education of the youths of the province at home. Himself utterly opposed to the non-importation scheme, he urged upon the Legislature the necessity of providing the means of higher education at home and thus the independence of the province of the mother country in that matter. To John Rutledge is usually attributed the honor of the grand scheme for a college proposed by him in a bill for the establishment of "the College of South Carolina" in 1770, but, though it is doubtless true that that bill was in his handwriting and that hence he is entitled to all honor for thus so earnestly and actively espousing the project, it is equally certain that Governor Bull had before suggested it and had urged the undertaking in his message upon the opening of the session, and thus, as far as the record stands, was the author of the scheme. Governor Bull—or Dr Bull as he was otherwise entitled to be called—was himself a highly educated man—the first native American to take a degree in medicine abroad—and was an earnest advocate of education, not only for the low-country, but for the whole province.

It is a most interesting fact, one that will bear repeating, that, while our people were so intent upon resistance to the Stamp Act and their non-importation meetings under the Liberty Tree, and deaf to Governor Bull's appeal in the cause of higher education, three Northern collegiate institutions, perceiving the opportunity of a probable change of the habits of the people of the South of sending their sons abroad for education, owing to the disturbed relations of the two countries, sent agents to Charleston and here collected a large amount of funds for their colleges. The Gazette of the 15th of February, 1770, tells of two reverend gentlemen "collectors," one for Princeton and the other for a Baptist College in Rhode Island—the present "Brown University"—who were doing a good business, and two years later another reverend gentleman collected in Charleston £1,000 sterling ($5,000) for the Pennsylvania College, Governor Bull, unsuccessful in getting his people to start a home college for themselves, heading the list with a handsome contribution.

Then came on the Revolution and the scheme for the College of South Carolina was held in abeyance, though during the first three years of the struggle the Legislature had established several schools in the upper part of the State. At the end of the Revolution the country was too much devastated to be able to enter upon so great an undertaking. But two years after, that is, 1785, while not venturing upon so grand a plan as that urged by Bull and sketched out by Rutledge, the restored General Assembly began the educational work by the establishment of three academical institutions, which it dignified by the name of colleges. One, the Mount Zion School at Winnsboro, which it had established in 1777, it now chartered as a college; another it provided for to be established at Cambridge, Ninety-Six, Abbeville County; and the third it founded as the College of Charleston, and this is the institution for which I have the honor to speak to-night, and which you will see, as I have said, grew out of the same movement that first proposed the "South Carolina College." The establishment of that institution was postponed—not abandoned—until 1801, when,

under the auspices of Governor John Drayton and Chancellor DeSaussure, the project was revived and the College established.

The influence of the South Carolina College from its foundation to the secession of the State was most potent and peculiar. The great Northern colleges, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Brown, were all previously established to raise up an educated ministry—they were to be seminaries "of true religion and sound learning"—they were, in short, sectarian institutions. Harvard and Yale were Congregationalists, Princeton was Presbyterian and Brown was Baptist. It was not until 1842 that Harvard was freed from its sectarian character. William and Mary in Virgina, on the other hand, though founded, it is true, under Church of England auspices, for two centuries was the hot bed of Virginia politics—the alma mater of Presidents, Governors, generals, Senators, members of Congress, Cabinet ministers, Judges and all public officers. So, too, the South Carolina College was from its inception strongly imbued with political influences, and like the old Virginia College has bred soldiers, and statesmen, and jurists, as well as scholars, and may I not be permitted to say even in his presence, amongst the greatest of whom one sits at this board tonight—need I mention his name—Wade Hampton!

It was founded with a distinct political purpose—and that was the unification of the State, and so it was that the institution, first conceived and recommended by Lieutenant Governor Bull, and urged by John Rutledge, when South Carolina was still a province, as a political bond of union fulfilled its purpose as predicted by Governor John Drayton. The friendship of young men from all parts of the State promoted and strengthened the sentiment of State pride and patriotism. It was in this College the boys of the State learned their politics with their classics and the sciences—politics wherein, says William Henry Trescot in his speech in memoriam of Stephen Elliott, they were taught to be "intolerant believers in a very simple creed, which could be summed up in one commandment, "Love South Carolina," a creed which was exemplified on every battlefield of the late war, for which a life was offered for every vote cast for secession, and for which 12,000 sons of the State laid down their lives.

When they began to talk of establishing a "South Carolina College" you may be sure that the people of Charleston put in at once a word for its establishment in this city. They did not, it is true, then have The News and Courier and the present Mayor and Aldermen to fight for it, as they have recently so ably done for the naval station and the Exposition, and perhaps that is the reason why the South Carolina College was not after all established in the City by the Sea; but the Gazette did what it could. It tells us that a meeting was held in Charleston "petitioning the Assembly for the establishment of a college in or near Charleston," and to show the earnestness of the citizens in the matter there were many donations and bequests by private citizens for the purpose, so that when the College of Charleston was established in 1785 the endowment amounted to $60,000.

The original board of trustees was a most distinguished body. Upon it were Gen Moultrie, Governor, president of the board; John Rutledge, the dictator; Chas Cotesworth Pinckney, continental general and minister abroad; Charles Pinckney, Governor and Senator; Arthur Middleton, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Dr David Ramsay, the historian; Thomas Heyward, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Judge; Thomas Bee, Lieutenant Governor; Richard Hutson, member of Congress and Mayor of the city; Daniel DeSaussure, Arnoldus Vanderhorst, Governor; John Mathewes, Governor; Gabriel Manigault, Ralph Izard, minister abroad and Senator; William Smith, member of Congress; Hugh Rutledge, chancellor; John Lloyd, Daniel Bordeaux, Joseph Atkinson, David Oliphant, Richard Beresford and the Rev Robert Smith, the first Bishop of South Carolina. Several of these were afterwards likewise founders and trustees of the South Carolina College.

In 1791 the charter was amended, and while Harvard, Brown and Princeton were still denominational colleges, the amended charter of the Charleston College expressly provided that no person shall be excluded from any liberty, privilege, immunity, office or situation in the said College on account of his religious persuasions, provided he demean himself in a sober, peaceable and orderly manner, and conformed to the rules and regulations thereof."

The influence of the Charleston College has, of course, been much more circumscribed than that of the College of the State, but it has not been altogether wanting, nor, as we trust, has it been without great beneficial results in the community in which it has existed, and indeed beyond it. It has been the constant feeder to the learned professions in the City of Charleston—a large number, perhaps a majority, of the Bar of the city have been educated at this, the home institution, and we may, we think with some degree of assurance, refer to that Bar as evidence of the thoroughness of the education afforded by it. If that is not sufficient we can point to numbers of the medical profession of the city as fully sustaining the character of the institution from which they were graduated. And if she cannot point to so long a list of men distinguished in public life as the South Carolina College may do, yet our College is not without distinguished men among her graduates. We are not disposed in South Carolina to point with much pride to John C. Fremont, the distinguished soldier, the first candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency of the United States, but no one will deny his natural and acquired intellectual gifts, and these were fostered at the Charleston College. The Charleston College produced the great statistician, John D. B. DeBow.

It educated to a great extent the greatest Greek scholar in America to-day, Prof Gildersleeve. We have given the best writer of English of his time in our State, one whose pen has been used in various and differing conditions and places, but all in the public service, or in honoring his State, a recognized authority upon and historian of diplomacy, three times representing his country abroad upon the most important missions, but whose chiefest claim to our honor at home is in the exquisite memorials and inscriptions in which he has preserved the picture, tone and fragrance of a state of society which has now passed away forever. We think the Charleston College has not existed altogether useless'y if it has done nothing more than produced the author of the Memoir of Stephen Elliott, and of the inscription upon the Confederate monument in the State House grounds in Columbia, the Hon William Henry Trescot. A Bishop, and many clergymen professors and teachers, men of science, mayors of the city, officers and surgeons in the Confederate army have come from its halls. If the South Carolina College produced J. Marion Sims, of world-wide fame, the the Charleston College produced a no mean rival of his, and certainly his successor in that fame, Dr J. Gaillard Thomas. In poetry we can turn and point with pride to Paul Hayne, John D. Bruns and George H. Sass. One of the ablest legal authors in the country to-day is a graduate of the College, I allude to C. G. Tiedeman, LL D., professor of Law University, city of New York. Another distinguished graduate, a writer and professor, is Frederick Tupper, Jr, professor of English in the University of Vermont; a graduate of the College, Prof John McCrady, not only filled a professor's chair in our College, but also that of zoology at Harvard and of biology at Sewanee. These are some of the products of the Charleston College.

These colleges, the South Carolina and the Charleston, have never been large colleges. The Charleston College has never been more than a small college, but much could be said for the advantages of education in small colleges did time permit and the occasion allow, but this much we may here properly do, we may point to the number of scholars, of statesmen, of men of science, of distinguished names in all the walks of life, graduates of these colleges, and challenge comparison with graduates of larger institutions in the proportionate number of learned and worthy men they have produced.

PRESIDENT F. C. WOODWARD.

"The South Carolina College" was next responded to by President F. C. Woodward, whose speech was one of the most eloquent of the evening. Dr Woodward has been heard in Charleston before, but his heart was never so full of his subject as it was last night and he held his audience spellbound by the power of his oratory. His speech, which was one of the most eloquent ever heard in Charleston, was as follows:

We hail the hour that marks the close of the first century of the South Carolina College and that ushers in, may we not hope, a succession of centuries of continued usefulness for this honored institution. Of her manly family of sons a worthy band are here met to testify their abiding loyalty, and the thoughts of many alumni turn hither to-night. They may not be with us in bodily presence; they are with us in spirit. And others are with us in spirit. Shall we not believe that many sons of the old College, graduated from the lower schools of this life into the advanced courses of the mighty beyond, sanctify with their unseen but not unfelt presence this auspicious gathering? When the eyes of the prophet's servant were opened he beheld Elisha girdled with the shining cohorts of the skies; if our own eyes could be cleansed of earthly darkness, should they not meet the downward gaze of a thousand departed sons of Carolina looking benediction upon us, silently but eloquently pointing to the noble record of their alma mater, eagerly beckoning to a glorious future? Let us invoke the shades of those who have ceased from dying, who are to become the honor men of the life immortal. "Save us and hover over with your wings, ye Heavenly guardians!"

This conviction of their continued interest in the affairs of this earth urges the inquiry, what would they advise for their College? If our mortal ears might catch the tones of immortal voices for whom the experiences of eternity have clarified the doubts of time, what would their counsel to us be? May one dare interpret for the dead! Science with a petty segment of the orbit of a never-returning star calculates its course and maps out the endless stages of its journey through the inane, "lone wandering, but not lost!" Spiritual insight can surely do as much. We know for what they lived and wrought, what were their aspirations and ideals, and this gives us the data for working out an answer. We can confidently pronounce what they would wish for their alma mater and put it into one word, and that one word is the highest education. But the definition of this one word must be read in the light of their supernal knowledge. It must be education from the standpoint of life immortal! The standard is to be set no lower than that. And this shall not discourage, but shall hearken men, causing them to "lift up their eyes unto the hills from whence cometh their help." We need the education that fits for immortality not only yonder, but here; we were not framed to be mortal, but to take hold on immortality from our birth.

The mark of such higher education is Christian altruism. We need to turn away from the self-centering methods which but fit mortals to contend with mortals, to the training that fits immortals to help immortals. In vain do the ages rebuke our militant commercial spirit and strive to teach us the duty of living for others. All the great voices thunder this lesson; the most elevated and enduring works of art preach devotion to duty and to humanity as the ideal of human excellence; every splendid character of poesy—and the list is endless—from the "servant of the Lord" in later Isaiah to the Vicar of Wakefield, is dear to men because it was self-neglectful and earnest to be spent for others;

every gracious historical name that man reveres has won this enduring fame by giving himself for his fellows; every voice that cries above the din of earth marts and earth battles still sounds in our deaf ears the unwelcome call to self-renunciation; every word and act of Him for whom we call this civilization Christian means ministry, service, self-giving for the sake of others.

This is the highest and the only finally worthy education: The preparation for ministry and service for the State, the Church, for one's neighbors, for one's enemies! But this is not practical, not preparation for life, cries the besotted world. What a blunder! Other education fits not for life, but for strife; this for life, for death, for Heaven! And we confess it with our best deeds, in our nobler moods. This is our gospel for the chosen, vicariously suffering few; to this standard we compel them, as we drive them to their calvaries, though we may be content with an easier gospel for ourselves. Who are shining names of your own luminous roll of real honor men? Always those who have wrought for their fellow men. Why do you shout when certain names are called, why drink some silent toasts with misty eyes? Why are you unveiling some pictured effigies to-night? Is it because these men have attained high places by accident or by fraud? Mere place will not explain their worthiness nor your acclaim. No, it is not because they have been Governors, Senators, generals, Presidents, but because they have been ministers, servants, laborers, sufferers, conquerors, and yet gathered not a groat, not an advantage for themselves. Hail the splendid conclusion, greatness, goodness, worth are fixed by the tests of ministry and service, the great man is the servant of men. Your action approves you the adherents of this divine standard and precept.

May the College ever do more and more of such work, fill its halls more and more with such workers, flood the State with them, turn out year after year, may it be for a thousand years, hosts of ministers, servants, laborers for others. There is in every human bosom the latent germ of self-sacrificing heroism; but usually it must have a crisis to arouse it; a drowning child, a woman screaming from a burning building, a dying soldier moaning for water under a storm of shot. But this sort of workers will make this heroic instinct, now fitful and occasional, a perennial and characteristic principle of conduct, working in the every-day lives of men, dignifying drudgery, glorifying commonplace, immortalizing mediocrity; teaching men not merely to dare but to endure, not merely to struggle but to suffer, for their fellows; not only devotedly to die for them, but devotedly to live for them.

This is the final aim of the highest education; this the lovers of the College should covet for it, that it may pour inspiration into the channels of civic and social life and crown the coming years with benediction.

GEN LEROY F. YOUMANS.

"The South Carolina College in the Past" was the toast assigned Gen Leroy F. Youmans. There is no man in South Carolina more familiar with the history of the College than Gen Youmans, the distinguished scholar and eloquent speaker. It was Gen Youmans who made such a remarkable speech in nominating Cleveland. It was said to be the most eloquent speech ever made in a nominating Convention. He was last night received with tumultuous applause. He started out by asking if there was merit in the past of the College and what was there to test that merit. He told how and why merit was judged by success and urged that the record of the College was clear, complete and successful. It was true that Governor Drayton did foresee the good of the College, and that it would bring about better relationship between the men of the various sections of the State. The question now was whether the purposes of the College had been carried out. There could be no question about this. It could indeed be said with legitimate pride that the "past at least was secure." The work of reorganizing the College was started by the class of 1846, of which Dr Huger was the only representative present. He outlined the great work of the College and told why it should be re-established. To Wm Henry DeSaussure more than to any other man was due the credit for the firm basis the College was on. The argument of DeSaussure was that the State must have educated men as its leaders and these could best be secured at such a college as is now at Columbia.

Gen Youmans then outlined what many Governors had said of the great work of the College and how Hammond and Williams and others told of the benefits of the College and why it was the State's best investment. Then he took up the work of Thornwell and gave some of his views of the College. It was he who said that the South Carolina College was what had made South Carolina what she was. To unify a State, to educate its citizens together, is the central idea of the College and was so recognized by Dr Thornwell.

Gen Youmans then took up the work of men and with eloquent and stirring tongue showed how the South Carolina College had turned out men who loved their State. He reviewed the work and record of the College and urged that the proof was ample and conclusive of the past glory of the institution.

THEY ROSE AND CHEERED.

"The Clariosophic Society" was the nominal toast assigned to Gen Wade Hampton and when he was called upon everyone in the hall hurrahed for Gen Hampton. When Gen Hampton finally got a chance to speak he said, in substance, that he was sorry his distinguished friend, Dr Carlisle, was not present. Dr Carlisle was to respond for the Euphradian Society. On second thought he was rather glad he was not present, because he himself had not prepared himself as he perhaps ought to meet such a rival as Dr Carlisle. But old age with him was bringing an insidious foe—cataracts of the eye—and he had not prepared his thunder. A friend of his had kindly prepared a list for him, but he would not open up his guns because his adversary,

Dr Carlisle, was not present to speak for the other side. When he was at the South Carolina College there was a generous and hearty rivalry between the two societies and he could very well understand it. The two societies were really twins. After the one society grew too large it was divided by lot. Then he went on to relate that the Clariosophic had the great Geo McDuffie, but then the Euphradians had their Wm C. Preston as an offset. Preston and McDuffie had been great friends, but politics drew them far apart. Congressman Waddy Thompson once related to him that he asked McDuffie who he regarded as the greatest orator. He promptly responded: "Wm C. Preston." When he asked Preston the same question he said McDuffie was the greatest orator the world had ever produced. This showed the real greatness of the two men and what real orators they were. He had tried to get his friend Clark to let him out of his task, but he would not do so. But it was always a pleasure to him to respond to anything connected with the South Carolina College or anything related to South Carolina. Moreover, Mr Clark had put him after two or three of the very best speakers the College ever produced.

Dr Carlisle was not present, therefore he would hold his thunder, because he never believed in striking a man in his absence.

"God bless the old College," he said. He was afraid to say how long it was since he graduated, but there were eleven men to graduate in his class, that of 1836. It was after a rebellion and he always believed that this class of eleven had saved the College.

That action on his part was one of the proudest things he had ever done. To his young friends he would say his shadow was lengthening towards the grave. To these he wanted to say that to his mind the greatest leader, the true Christian and the grand man was Robert E. Lee. It was he who had said "duty" was the greatest word in the language. It was Lee's pole star. It was what he lived and died for. In concluding he said: "Let me tell you that word ought ever to be your watchword. Do your duty and leave the consequences to God. God bless you all and your future careers."

Gen Hampton was given a tremendous ovation.

Dr James H. Carlisle sent his regrets that he could not attend the Centennial celebration and respond for the Euphradian Society.

"The Honor Graduates" was handsomely responded to by Mr James Lowndes, of Washington, a distinguished and able lawyer of that city, a man who has superbly sustained his high stand in his boyhood at the South Carolina College. He was one of the most welcome guests of the day and he said:

MR JAMES LOWNDES.

Mr Chairman: In the old days when Plancus was consul and I was young the subjects of your toast occupied a large place in the imaginations of the young scholars of the State. Their names were known and their comparative merits were discussed and they even had their respective partisans. I must, however, admit that two conflicting theories in regard to them held the field. On the one the honor man was necessarily an intellectual giant; on the other he was only a book worm, what Dr Samuel Johnson called himself, "a harmless drudge," who spent his midnight hours in committing to memory the theorems of the calculus or the pages of Locke. I incline, sir, to think that there is truth in both of these opposing views. At any rate I wish it to be clearly understood that I was only an humble member of the second of these two classes.

With this explanation and begging you kindly to consider all which I shall say as inapplicable to myself, I think I may, without any charge of exaggeration, assert that the honor men of the South Carolina College constituted a remarkable body of men, a group of alumni of which any academic institution may well be proud. They were men of proved ability and they took from college minds trained by study and enriched by the best learning of their time. They adorned the private walks of life and largely helped to give to the society of our State that charm of culture and simplicity which make it so delightful to her children. Permit me, sir, to here turn aside a moment in order to express the opinion that the old-fashioned college, like ours, which gave the student glimpses at least of all the knowable, did enlarge his mind and fit him to be an agreeable companion in the commerce of life. But the men who won the honors of the College were a great deal more than this. They were conspicuous in all the various callings which give men influence over their fellow men and bring them praise and power and the prize of life. Among them were men who thought keenly on the problems of government and gave to the State single-hearted service. On the long list are the names of golden-tongued orators, whose reputations filled the land and whose recorded speeches today justify the judgments of their contemporaries. Some of them were Judges, who helped to give to the State that greatest of all political blessings, a spotless administration of justice, and whose opinions had weight and influence in every State of the Union. A great many of them were lawyers, who did their part in giving to the Bar of the State its reputation, learning and forensic ability. On the list are the names of men of science and of literary men of high repute; of theologians and pulpit orators, who exercised great influence in their day and generation. When I read the long list of her honor men I am justly proud of my alma mater, and I think I may fairly make for these men the claim that they did their share in earning for our beloved State respect and good will and influence.

It is not practicable, Mr Chairman, on an occasion like this to do full justice to the subject of your toast. This could be done only by speaking in some detail of the individuals who appear on the roll of honor. I cannot, however, part from you without giving you my recollections of some of them. Those whom I shall speak of I have singled out because I stood in relations of more or less intimate acquaintance or friendship with them. In the fore

and front of them I place my dear friend and teacher, James Louis Petigru. With a varied knowledge of men, extending over a fairly long life and embracing many who have played conspicuous parts in the world's history, my mature judgment is that Mr Petigru was the best and greatest man I have known. If you will take my opinion for it you will believe that there never was a nobler. He was the third graduate of the College to receive its highest honors and it was fortunate for the College that one of its earliest products was its best. Mr Petigru had all the virtues which win love and friendship in private life and all the qualities which earn honor, fame and power in the struggle and turmoil of the great world. It is impossible to convey in this way any adequate idea of the matchless charm of his personality. If, however, you will read that most remarkable of books, the "Diary of Sir Walter Scott," I think you will get a good notion of what Mr Petigru was. I think that there is a great resemblance between their characters and some of the circumstances of their lives were very much alike. Unfortunately for Mr Petigru life did not bring him the rewards he deserved. The shadows of disappointment and unhappiness clouded his whole career; but if fate was unkind it gave him the opportunity of showing his greatness by his patience, endurance and magnanimity. His reputation is a precious heritage for his College and State.

The most conspicuous honor man in my youth in academic circles, the scholastic hero of the day, was Dr Thornwell. Myth and legend had gathered around his college career and tales were rife of his contemptuous triumphs over his professors and the surprises he gave his classmates. He was to us as infallible as Aristotle and Sir William Hamilton. I remember now the fascinating subtleties with which he stimulated our young minds and the remorseless logic with which he destroyed fallacian theories of knowledge and unworthy theories of morals. In my ears are still ringing some of the impassioned sentences of those sermons which glorified the cheerless old College chapel and lifted us from the earth.

I wish I had time to speak to you of Judge Wardlaw, whom I often saw, and of Mr Memminger, whom I heard at his best both in the Legislature and in the Courts; of Judge Withers, who inflicted upon me an ignominious non-suit in my first case. Mr Legare I know only by tradition. It was my privilege to enjoy the acquaintance and friendship of the Hon James Simons, so long the Speaker of our House of Representatives, and I highly prize this incident of my early life. He was a man of remarkable presence; of manners which were of the courtliest, even when measured by the standards of the old school; of broad culture and delightful conversation. He was always ready to draw upon his great stock of law for the benefit of us his juniors, or to discuss with them some favorite passage in a classic author.

The very flower of the younger men was Robert W. Barnwell, who died too soon for his own glory, for knowledge and for his church.

I cannot close these remarks without performing the pious office of bearing my witness to the remarkable ability of Charles W. Boyd. I shall always remember the attic nights in his little room in a far-away German university town, where he dazzled his companions by his learning and ability. It was an evil day when he fell at Fredericksburg in the front of battle.

I am grateful to you, Mr Chairman, and gentlemen of the South Carolina College Alumni Association, for the honor you have done me of allowing me to speak on the subject of this toast. I heartily wish that I had possessed the power to do so more adequately.

"THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY"

was the toast assigned to Judge W. H. Brawley, and he made a distinct hit when he graciously said his speech would be found in print in the morning's paper, and he would spare the audience listening to him, and give place to others on the programme. This brought forth great and prolonged applause. What Judge Brawley prepared to say and would have said so well was:

It cannot, of course, be expected that within the narrow limits of time imposed by the necessities and proprieties of this occasion there can be any proper treatment of a subject as broad as that assigned to me, and I will confine myself to a very small segment of it, and to a very brief and superficial glance at that. What are known as the insular cases in the Supreme Court has disclosed such nicely balanced and vigorously defended differences of opinion upon questions which go to the rooot of our form of government, and the decision by such a narrow majority rested upon grounds which many think so irreconcilable that grave apprehension has been expressed lest the authority of that great tribunal has been shaken and its power for good impaired.

It would be a great calamity if such was the case, for the Supreme Court of the United States is one of our institutions of which all Americans have just cause to be proud and rightly so, because it is a peculiarly American invention, the like of which has never existed and does not now exist anywhere in the world.

In the nature of government supreme power must lodge somewhere. In England it lies in the Parliament. In Russia it rests in the Czar. The enactments of the one, the edicts of the other carry absolute authority. In neither is there any written constitution which puts any fetters upon legislative or executive power.

For the first time in the history of the world has any free people voluntarily put fetters upon itself and made a Court of justice the guardian of its rights. None but a strong, law-abiding people would have devised or carried out such a plan, for the framers of our Constitution well knew that bills of rights and other constitutional safeguards are of no avail unless such control was lodged somewhere. They knew that Magna Charta itself was worth nothing if the strong arm of the barons of England had not been behind it. Wonderful as has been the growth of this country in poulation and

in wealth it is the greater marvel that a Constitution framed for a few millions scattered along the fringe of the sea has sufficed for the government of more than seventy millions of the most enterprising and wealth-producing people on the globe, covering a vast continent and the isles of the ocean.

That it has so sufficed is in great measure due to the Supreme Court and to the general asquiescence in its decisions by the people. even when such decisions were largely disapproved of. A very wise man has said, "I see that the State in which the law is above the rulers and the rulers are the inferiors of the law has salvation and every blessing which God can confer." The worst that can be said of the decision in insular cases is that it is an opportunist decision, but does not that respond to the opportunism of the people? If the Court is divided so are the people.

I see nothing, therefore, in this case to justify despair of the Repu..c or distrust of the Court. Divided as it is it is not divided on party or sectional lines. It demonstrates curiously enough that those atmospheric influences to which all animal life is subject affects the judgments of Courts as it affects the judgments of men. And after all may it not be well that the inflexibility of the Constitution should be tempered by the flexibility of the Courts? In matters of politics and government it is rarely a question as to what is ideally best. The best government, said Solon, is the best which the people subject to it will endure.

When Chief Justice Marshall and his associates gave such interpretation to the Constitution that the national predominates over the separatist principles, it was predicted that the States would be swallowed up in a consolidated empire, and the liberties of the people destroyed, but the people are still free and the States still retain their jurisdiction over those matters which most concern the citizens, and so it seems to me that we need have no grave apprehensions as to the loss of our liberties through the insular decisions.

If that great Court which is the crown of the Federal judiciary maintains its ancient reputation for learning and integrity we can still look upon it with pride, as foreign nations now do with unstinted admiration.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

At the conclusion of the speeches Prof R. Means Davis offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of the alumni of the South Carolina College are hereby tendered to the City of Charleston, the managers of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, to the Charleston College and its alumni and to the local alumni of the South Carolina College for the courtesy and elegant hospitality that have been tendered to us in this centennial celebration of the inauguration of the South Carolina College.

After the adoption of Prof Davis's resolution the banquetters adjourned and the centennial celebration of the South Carolina College was at an end.

SMOKED THE HOURS AWAY.

A Delightful Entertainment Given the Visiting Alumni of the South Carolina College at the Argyle Hotel Last Night.

The smoker tendered to the Alumni Association of the South Carolina College by the resident alumni at the Hotel Argyle last night was a most delightful affair. Over a hundred and fifty of the resident and visiting alumni were present and the function was a most enjoyable one. The attendance was restricted to the alumni and trustees of the South Carolina College and the committee from the Charleston College in charge of the reception and collation at the Exposition on Friday. The gathering was a most delightful one in every respect. It was attended by many of the most prominent alumni of the College in the State and city. Among those present were Governor McSweeney, the Hon Leroy Youmans, the Hon Hugh R. Garden. Judge Hudson, Col J. D. Blanding, the Hon John C. Haskell, Judge A. C. Haskell, the Hon James Lowndes, Dr Siebels, of the class of '34; Superintendent of Education McMahan, Dr Wm J. Flinn, Mr H. Clairmont Moses, Mr W. A. Cooper, the Hon J. J. Hemphill, Mr J. H. Warren, Mr W. T. Aycock, the Hon A. T. Smythe, Judge Simonton, Judge Brawley, Major T. G. Barker, the Hon J. E. Burke, the Hon James Simons, Mr A. C. Kaufman. Gen Edward McCrady, Mr W. G. Whaley. Mr G. E. Gibbons, Mr G. H. Moffett, Mr G. W. Pinckney, Mr B. A. Hagood and many others.

The committee in charge of the smoker, to whom much of its success is due, was composed of the following gentlemen: The Hon A. T. Smythe, the Hon W. H. Brawley, the Hon James Simons, the Hon Joseph W. Barnwell, Dr W. H. Hughes, Major T. G. Barker, Mr B. A. Hagood, Mr G. H. Moffett, Mr G. M. Pinckney, Mr F. H. McMaster and Mr Julius Cogswell.

The alumni began to gather in the hotel lobby at 8 o'clock and later adjourned to the dining room, where a delightful supper was served, at the conclusion of which the cigars were passed around and the remainder of the evening was passed in conversation and enjoyment of the fragrant weed. The guests lingered till midnight, after which the gathering dispersed. Most of the out of town alumni will leave the city to-day.

The smoker was a most delightful termination to the round of festivities that has marked the alumni celebration and all who attended it will carry away with them fragrant recollections of their reunion with their old classmates and fellow collegians.

ALUMNI WHO WERE HERE.

An Interesting Roster of Eminent South Carolina Men.

The gathering of the alumni here Thursday was an exceedingly large and notable one. It was the intention of the alumni committee to secure the signatures of all the alumni who were present and also their date of entrance. The list given is as full as could be secured, even after hard work on the part of the alumni committee, who had secured for this purpose a handsomely bound book in which were inscribed the names of the alumni. This book will be a valuable souvenir, containing, as it does, the autographs of so many illustrious South Carolinians. It was interesting to see so many of the gray-haired alumni, who belonged to the classes of the 30's, 40's and 50's. They are ever-faithful to their alma mater and look forward to such gatherings with real pleasure. The roster of alumni, as far as made up last night, with the dates they entered college, is as follows:

Wade Hampton, 1835; Theodore G. Barker, 1847; Hugh R. Garden, 1857; Charles H. Simonton, 1846; A. C. Haskell, 1857; Augustine T. Smythe, in the war; Rawlins Lowndes, 1850; Joseph Manigault, ——; Edward Barnwell, 1849; James Lowndes, 1850; James G. Gibbes, 1843; John Hampden Brooks, 1851; Elias Rivers, 1854; James Simons, 1856; J. Gadsden King, 1848; E. B. Fishburne, 1856; Geo McCutchen, 1884; N. A. Cooper, 1878; A. O. Simpson, 1884; F. F. Simpson, 1885; Jos W. Barnwell, 1866; J. Ross Hanahan, 1885; S. E. Barnwell, 1859; Walter Gregg, 1856; Richard D. Lee, 1867; H. L. Scarborough, 1883; W. T. C. Bates, 1867; Sol Kohn, 1885; T. J. Moore, 1862; August Kohn, 1885; George H. Moffett, 1885; Wm T. Aycock, 1885; Macbeth Young, 1880; R. C. Simpson, 1881; Francis H. Weston, 1885; C. J. C. Hutson, 1857; G. E. Shand, 1884; John T. Duncan, 1894; James R. Coggeshall, 1887; W. H. Gibbes, Jr, 1880; H. Claremont Moses, 1857; E. H. Kellers, M. D., 1852; R. Lebby, M. D., 1847; N. W. Edmunds, 1847; Herman L. Spahr, 1891; Charles O'N. Martindale, 1884; Geo McCutchen, 1894; James McDowell, 1848; Hunter A. Gibbes, 1892; Ralph Osborn, 1895; H. N. Cousar, 1895; B. J. Wells, 1895; Geo N. Disk, 1852; Hartwell M. Ayer, 1888; J. H. Bayot, 1897; R. A. Chandler, Jr, 1896; A. W. Love, 1887; J. J. Padgett, 1884; Wm H. Brawley, 1868; Thos H. Harllee, Jr, 1853; Philip Edward Porcher, 1843; Gustavus M. Pinckney, 1888; F. C. Withers, 1889; Edward H. Anderson, 1889; D. R. Coker, 1887; T. J. Kinard, 1889; J. D. Rast, 1887; Eugene E. Aycock, 1886; W. Zack McGhee, 1896; John A. Faber, 1868; Sidney T. Donaldson, 1882; John Gordon Hughes, 1893; LeRoy Lee, 1893; Wm J. Thomas, 1894; Melton Clark, 1891; Allen J. Jervey, 1897; Edwin L. Hirsch, 1897; P. A. Wilcox, 1887; Charles C. Wilson, 1882; Julius E. Cogswell, 1884; Fitz Hugh McMaster, 1884; Wm M. Hamer, 1884; W. A. Edwards, 1885; H. A. Brunson, 1885; B. J. Williamson, 1886; R. E. James, 1883; John J. Hemphill, 1866; S. S. Tompkins, 1840; J. D. Blanding, 1841; LeRoy F. Youmans, 1852; Walter LeConte Stevens, 1865; W. A. Clark, 1860; J. G. McCutchen, 1880; John T. Seibels, 1869; E. J. Watson, 1884; A. M. Coker, 1888; J. H. Hudson, 1849; W. H. Hughes, 1843; B. W. Taylor, 1852; L. E. Carrigen 1882; P. H. McGowan, 1889; J. T. Simpson, ——; W. C. Coker, 1836; Daniel T. Pope, M. D., 1856; T. Stobo Farrow, 1851; L. W. Youmans, 1862; G. T. Swearingen, 1895; John A. Kelly, 1866; John W. Simpson, 1886; Wm H. Faber, ——; Wm A. Woodruff, 1896; John C. Haskell, 1859; Mason C. Brunson, 1896; John H. Huiet, 1859; R. S. Cathcart, 1888; John Chase, 1885; D. D. McColl, Jr, 1894; John J. McMahan, 1882; John M. Knight, 1883; C. H. Jervey, 1889; J. W. McCown, 1882; D. M. Blanding, 1883; Geo Eliot Norris, 1901; B. A. Hagood, 1883; E. McIver Williamson, 1883; Chas D. Jones, 1897; A. C. Moore, 1883; R. M. Davis, 1867; Robert Wilson, Jr, 1886; St Julien Grimke, 1886; Geo S. Legare, 1892; E. B. Clark, 1889; W. Boyd Evans, 1899; Prof. G. A. Wauchope, Samuel Dibble and L. Virgil Dibble.

AFTERMATH OF THE BANQUET.

Speeches by Eloquent South Carolina College Alumni.—They Were Delivered Too Late Thursday Night to be Published Next Morning.—A Few of the College Men Still in the City.—The Celebration a Memorable Event.

The centennial celebration of the South Carolina College, which was brought to a close by the smoker at the Hotel Argyle Friday night, was, according to the opinion of all who took part in it, the most notable and delightful gathering of college men that the State has ever known. The distinguished alumni who were present from all over the country have most of them left here for their homes, but a few still linger in the city and took in the Exposition yesterday. From all of the visitors the warmest expressions of praise were heard for the celebration and the Exposition. All of the alumni carried away with them the most delightful memories of the celebration, which was the occasion of the greatest gathering of distinguished South Carolinians that the city has perhaps seen in recent years. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the banquet was concluded Friday morning it was impossible to print all the speeches in The News and Courier Friday, but those that did not appear are given below:

THE REV MELTON CLARK.

The Rev Melton Clark, of Florence, responded to the toast of the "Alumni in the Ministry," in the place of Dr Boggs, who was prevented by bereavement from being present. He suggested that it would surprise many of the old students were they to be told of certain of their thoughtless fellow students who had become ministers of the Gospel. One of them, who had been asked after going into the ministry had he been a candidate for the ministry when in College, replied: "Candidate for the ministry? Rather a candidate for hell!"

He recalled the chief incidents in the life of some few of the alumni who had entered the ministry and who had exerted peculiar effect in the State. Among these were Basil Manly and Stephen Elliott, who, at a critical time in the history of the College, saved in that institution the rapidly disappearing spark of religious sentiment and thus saved the youth of the State. He referred reverently to Dr Thornwell, quoting Carl McKinley's poem suggested by thoughts at the tomb of Timrod as to the insufficiency of language to express an estimate of the man and his work. Only in the language of Scripture, wherein the tree of life, whose leaves are the healing of the nation, could the work of the saintly workers among their fellow men be described.

The Rev Mr Clark's address was clear-cut and beautifully rounded.

"THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE IN THE FUTURE

was responded to by Mr J. H. Marion, of Chester, a promising and able lawyer. Mr Marion is one of the younger graduates of the College, who has rapidly taken high place in the State. Last night he gave abundant satisfaction to all who have predicted great things for him. He said:

"I dreamed I stood in the justice hall of a great King. Scores of pale, trembling wretches stood humbly before the throne. A black-robed functionary was reading the royal edict, in pursuance of which these unfortunates had been brought into the King's assize. The concluding words of the proclamation fixed themselves in my memory: "And that the cause of truth be no longer scandalized within my dominions I do covenant that every prophet and son of a prophet be forthwith brought before my sublime justice seat that fitting sentence of death may be imposed upon him." The times were "strenuous." There was groaning and gnashing of teeth as prophet after prophet was dragged before the royal Judge, only to be carried away to the executioner's block or the hangman's noose. Presently there was a lull in the storm of groans and I caught the frenzied words of the able-bodied prophet then standing before the throne pleading for his life. From the august lips of the high and mighty Judge came the question: "Political prophet, art though? And what is thy prophecy?" The prophet replied: "Sire, I do prophesy that the United States Senators from South

Carolina will resign." "Liar," muttered the King, as the flush of anger mounted his majestic brow, "Let him be cast into the fiery furnace and his ashes scattered to the four winds." Another prophet before the King. This time it was a slender, graceful figure, with youth's bloom upon his cheek and its sparkle in his eye. My heart went out in pity. Again the great Judge speaks: "And thou, O youth! what baleful prophecy has thou uttered to bring this fair head down to an untimely grave?" The prophet lifted his young face to the King and there was about his brow the aureole of faith, as he said: "I have dared, O King! to prophesy that the South Carolina College will play better foot ball in the future." The stern glance of the King melted into a twinkle. "By my royal beard, said he, "that is no lie." And the lad's life was spared to himself and the future in which he so fondly believed.

By all of which we are reminded that since the days of Balaam and his ass the title of the prophet has been no sinecure. But for the assurance of reliable friends that there is no danger of my beast of prophecy being held up by an angel of the Lord in Charleston I would not dare the task assigned me for to-night.

If the future be, as it must, the child of the wedded past and present, then never will future be more royally born than that of the South Carolina College. To-night the past, in its garments of the living "light that never was on sea nor land," has moved majestically before us and has given to us its message in the eloquent tongue of one of its own most gifted and distinguished sons. To-night the very air we breathe is pulsing with the message that the heart of the present is throbbing true to the soul-beats of the past. The past is secure, the present is what it is; the vital question of this hour is what shall the future be?

Noble antecedents do not necessarily mean a high destiny. I regret exceedingly that the gift of prophecy, which is mine by assignment of the committee, does not enable me to speak to you in the sunny language of the optimist only. Far be it from me to say that there is no bow of promise in the sky. I believe that the future holds in store many golden years, full of honors, for the College. But I regret to report that the South Carolina College will probably be tossed about by the annual storm in the legislative kettle for many years to come. Futher, in considering the future of a small college such as ours, there are many ominous signs of the times. Is there not a strong probability that the trust spirit will invade and perhaps conquer in the field of education? Is not the conception of the great university, with its numerous departments and chairs and its superb and elaborate equipment, the product of the same spirit that in the name of industrial combination is manufacturing the history of our day and changing the geography of the world? Standard Oil—Chicago University! Federal Steel—National University! Are the waters of the Pierian spring soon to flow as abundantly and as cheaply as Standard Oil? If so, in this coming time, what is to become of the little college with only a meagre appropriation and a proud past to support it? What chance does it stand against the imperial educational syndicate of the future?

I have only time enough left to express the honest belief that with proper support from her sons for the South Carolina College, whatever may become of others, a great future is not only possible but inevitable. The Morgans and the Rothschilds may corner the products of the earth and of the "seven seas," but there are a few creations of God Almighty they cannot bottle up in a financial system. Among these are the social and intellectual ideals and the pride of race, which go to the making of the "genius" of a people. And therein lies the future of the South Carolina College. The secret of that future is to be found in the name it bears—"South Carolina." And just in proportion as its sons succeed, by the living of worthy lives and by conscious, earnest effort of hand and heart and head directed to that end, in making the old College the educational exponent of the South Carolina ideal, social and intellectual, just in proportion as it shall stand in its sphere for the genius and spirit of our people, just to that extent will its future be safe and its destiny glorious.

If it succeed, as it shall and must, in becoming, in so far as an educational institution may, the exponent and interpreter to the world of the South Carolina "genius," the impalpable racial essence shall weave for itself in sunlight a future more splendid than its most devoted prophet ever dreamed—a future in which it shall be its mission and destiny to pour through "the cold, untempered ocean" of this new age of Mammon,

"Its genial streams, that far-off Arctic shores
May sometimes catch upon the softened breeze
Strange tropic warmth and hints of summer seas."

HON. JOHN H. HUDSON.

Judge J. H. Hudson responded to the toast, "The Alumni in the Law," and spoke in substance as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Alumni—I have listened with great interest to the speeches that were made in the Auditorium today, and to those at this ban-

quet tonight with the deepest interest and pleasure. It seems to me that the subject which I have been called upon to discuss has been already exhausted, for in almost every address much has been said of the alumni and the law.

However, before I address myself directly to the subject assigned me, permit me to say a few words in reference to the founding of the South Carolina College, because it is a very interesting part of the history of that institution as well as of the State at large. The idea of a college in the interior of the State was first proposed by the great John Rutledge, and was further advocated by Judge William Henry Drayton, and finally took shape under the administration of his son, Gov. John Drayton. The representatives in the Legislature from the city of Charleston and other parishes of the low country were thoroughly impressed with the conviction that the welfare of South Carolina could best be promoted by the education of her sons in the back country.

The bill to establish a college for higher learning was introduced into the Legislature by its friends from the low country at the earnest recommedation of Gov. John Drayton. This measure met with serious opposition from many of the representatives from the districts in the upper and middle regions of the State, but in spite of the opposition it was carried by the earnest advocacy of the representatives from Charleston and the low country, and became a law on the 19th of December, 1801.

The College was most wisely located at the capital of the State, and by the earnest efforts of the committee in charge of the work was opened for the reception of students in 1805. The first student to enter was William Harper, and following him closely was Walter A. Crenshaw. In a few years thereafter Josiah J. Evans and John Belton O'Neall were admitted.

The beneficial results of the higher education imparted to the young men from the back country soon became manifested. In less than a quarter of a century from the founding of the College young men who were sent out from its halls to various parts of the up-country, and began to distinguish themselves in all the walks of life, as instructors in academies, as farmers, as merchants, as ministers of the gospel, as physicians, but more especially as lawyers and judges. To the law bench were elevated Josiah J. Evans, John Belton O'Neall, Baylis J. Earle and Andrew Pickens Butler, and to the Chancery Bench were elevated William Harper, Jol Johnson, and shortly thereafter George Dargan, Francis Wardlaw and Chancellor Caldwell. Soon thereafter, as law judges, there came David L. Wardlaw, Thomas J. Withers, Joseph Whitner and Thomas W. Glover.

To the great men of Charleston and the low country, and to their children as well, it must have been a gratifying sight to witness such rapid and wonderful fruits, following directly from the College of higher learning established by them at the capital of the State, and to greet as judges and chancellors men from the remote interior, educated at this grand institution.

These patriotic men who were instrumental in founding this college, builded wiser than they knew. No one can estimate the rapid results and benign influence of this institution upon the people of the whole State, from the mountains to the sea.

Among the great orators, lawyers, advocates and statesmen, issuing from its halls, we mention James L. Petigru, Hugh S. Legare, George McDuffie and William C. Preston. When George McDuffie died, in 1851, William C. Preston, as President of the South Carolina College, delivered a lecture to his class upon the life and character of George McDuffie. Politically they had been at variance, but personally friendly. William C. Preston was properly styled the inspired declaimer and peerless orator. His judgement of George McDuffie as an orator was therefore entitled to weight, and in his lecture he stated to his class that he had heard great orators in England and the greatest orators in America of his day and time, and had no hesitation in declaring that George McDuffie fulfilled his idea and conception of Demosthenes more than anyone he had ever heard speak.

I also once head Mr. Preston say that James L. Petigru was, in his judgment, the ablest lawyer and strongest advocate of his day. The lawyers whom I have named as eloquent advocates constitute only a small part of the alumni of the College, who, in that day and time, constituted the bar of South Carolina. It was a rare thing to find distinguished lawyers in any part of South Carolina who were not graduates of the South Carolina College, and it may truthfully be said that in no State of the Union was the tone of the bar higher or the integrity and ability of the judges more exalted.

This came chiefly from the training received in college. In that institution

there was no criterion save merit and character. The distinction of wealth and family was not recognized.

A more democratic institution could not exist. The poorest boy was as highly esteemed as the wealthiest, provided he was a boy of good character and possessed of talent. Honesty, truthfulness and integrity were essential to good standing in the eyes of the students and professors, and distinctions conferred in degrees were based solely on these traits and upon merit in recitation. If any partiality was shown at all, it was more apt to be bestowed upon the poor boy rather than upon the rich, other things being equal. This fact can be verified by referring to the degree of first honor conferred annually from the founding of the institution up to the present day. The character thus formed in this college was the foundation of the greatness attained by the alumni in all the walks of life, and especially at the Bar. It was the distinguishing trait of lawyers and of judges, and compelled the respect and admiration of their fellow men. Young men from all parts of the State were brought together in the college, receiving the same education, the same training and a like tone of character. The low country and the up country were thus intimately associated, and became, year by year, united in sentiment, in respect and in admiration.

A college commencement was a most noted occasion, and was attended by fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters from all parts of the State, and also by every department of the government, executive, judicial and legislative, as well as by all the civic and educational bodies of the city. The student who was so fortunate as to win an appointment or an honor, addressed, as it were, the whole State of South Carolina, its beauty, its chivalry, its executive, judicial and legislative branches.

It is to be regretted that a change has been made in the date of the commencement. The impression made by those commencements upon the under-graduates, and upon those who were awaiting application for admission, cannot at this date and time be conceived.

I well remember the impression made upon myself. Among the graduates who addressed that vast assembly on that most interesting occasion were two who particularly impressed me, and who now sit upon my right hand, Charles H. Simonton and Theodore G. Barker. The first delivered the salutatory address in Latin, being the first honor man, the second had for his theme "Classical Literature." They seemed to me very handsome young men, and acquitted themselves most creditably. Charles H. Simonton now wears the spotless ermine as a Circuit Judge of the United States. It has been my good fortune to meet in his courts in Richmond, Va., and elsewhere distinguished lawyers from the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston and elsewhere, all of whom, without exception, pronounce him the peer of any judge of the United States Circuit Bench. His life has been identified with the history of South Carolina for the last fifty years, both in peace and in war, as a lawyer, soldier, legislator and judge. Every position he has been called upon by his fellow men to fill he has adorned.

Mr. Barker has equally distinguished himself in peace and in war as lawyer, soldier and legislator. As a college student, he was eminent for his assiduity, his learning and eloquence; he was a good intellectual combatant then, and is still a stalwart fighter.

After graduating I was called from old Chester to cast my lot in the County of Marlboro. I there met with a tall, slender, black haired young lawyer by the name of Henry McIver, then recently elected solicitor of the Eastern Circuit. He impressed me favorably on first acquaintance, and that impression has grown into admiration. For twenty-five years as a judge he has adorned the Supreme Bench of South Carolina, a large part of which time he has been, and still is, our honored Chief Justice. Associated with him in the recent past were Associate Justices Haskell, McGowan and Chief Justice Simpson, all graduates of the South Carolina College.

When I left the Chester Academy to go to the South Carolina College there remained behind me in that academy two interesting boys, Billy Brawley and Johnny Hemphill. They now sit opposite me here on the other side of this banquet table. The one is the Honorable William H. Brawley, Judge of the United States District Court for South Carolina, and the other the Honorable John J. Hemphill, a distinguished lawyer, and recently a Representative of South Carolina in Congress, than whom the State had no abler champion. Of my own class I am proud to name S. W. Melton and LeRoy F. Youmans as great lawyers and advocates.

Since the Confederate war the College has given to the Bench, as judges, Thomas N. Dawkins, who, for many years, was the able solicitor of the Middle Circuit; and Franklin J. Moses, a distin-

guished lawyer of the Eastern Circuit before the war, and afterwards the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and as judge of equity Chancellor Carroll, of Fairfield, and at a still later day Judge W. H Wallace, I. D. Witherspoon and Thomas Fraser. To these should be added Robert Graham, S. W. Melton, C. P. Townsend and William M. Thomas.

It will thus be seen that from 1820 up to 1895, a period of three-quarters of a century, the alumni of the South Carolina College have filled the benches of law and equity in the State, and supplied the bar almost exclusively with its members, and especially with its ablest lawyers.

It is not extravagant to say that these judges, chancellors and lawyers have been, and are the peers of the judges and lawyers of any of the States of the Union. They have stood forth as, and still are living monuments of the great and good work done by that noble old State College. She needs no nobler vindication.

Prior to the war this College was assailed by narrow-minded, unthinking men in different parts of the State, but to the credit of all the people they were few in number. These assaults called forth from the Rev. James H. Thornwell, an alumnus, and then a distinguished professor, the ablest vindication ever written in the shape of a letter, to Governor John L. Manning. This distinguished divine was a poor boy in Marlboro, who, with the assistance of Mr. Robbins and Gen. Gillespie, was enabled to graduate with the first honor from the South Carolina College. He was pale-faced, diminutive, sallow complexioned in his schoolboy days, but possessed of a most wonderful intellect, and while living, was justly esteemed the ablest divine of his day.

During Radical rule in South Carolina the old College fell into disrepute, and practically ceased to exist. In 1876, under the leadership of that great hero and statesman, Wade Hampton, the people rescued the government from the rule of the carpet bagger and the negro, and restored it to the white men of the State. To reopen the College and restore it to the people became the prime object of the legislature.

It is a singular fact, however, that this important measure met with strenuous opposition from some of the legislators from the interior and upper part of the State, and the great battle for its restoration was again fought by legislators from Charleston and the low country, who stood nobly in its defence, and who, with the aid of alumni from other portions of the State, achieved a great victory and once more restored to the State the inestimable boon of this great central non-sectarian college.

I chanced to visit Columbia when this struggle was in progress in the Legislature, and heard the able and noble speech in behalf of the College delivered by that distinguished alumnus, the Hon. C. G. Memminger, representative from Charleston, himself once a poor boy in the Charleston Orphanage, but then the able lawyer and eminent statesman, venerable in years, his head hoary with the frost of many winters, but his mind clear, fervent and strong.

It seemed to me then a singular thing that after the lapse of three-quarters of a century the city of Charleston and the people of the low country should be constrained once more to come to the rescue of the College, but they did it nobly, patriotically and sucessfully with the aid of broad-minded men and alumni from other portions of the State. The institution at once took on renewed life and vigor, and once more sent forth from its halls to all parts of the State young graduates of culture, refinement and learning, diffusing throughout the length and breadth of the land, the blessings of higher learing. From their number come the larger portion of the young lawyers of this day, who bid fair to equal the lawyers of old, in tone, character, learning and ability.

In 1890 another political revolution swept over South Carolina, and placed all branches of the government in new hands. The enemies of the College seeing old things swept away and all things becoming new, considered the time opportune for the subversion of the College. This revolution placed Benjamin R. Tillman in the executive chair. So great was his influence with his followers that he could easily have persuaded the Legislature to close the doors of this State institution, but fortunately, for the good of the State, he declined to exert his influence in this direction, and, on the contrary, espoused the cause of higher education, and became the champion of the College. He went further, and became largely instrumental in founding Clemson College, for industrial education for boys, and Winthrop College, for the higher education of girls, and for their industrial training .

These three institutions, together with the State Military Academy and the establisment of our graded schools, reinforced by the splendid sectarian colleges

in the State, make a grand system of education beautiful, symmetrical and perfect. Esto perpetua.

THE ALUMNI IN MEDICINE.

After the remarkably forcible speech of Judge Hudson the next toast, "The Alumni in Medicine," was responded to by Dr B. W. Taylor, the eminent physician and surgeon who has done so much for medicine and mankind in this State. Dr Taylor said:

Gentlemen of the South Carolina Alumni Association: We have been assigned the pleasing duty of responding to the toast on Medicine. When we see amongst the names of our alumni the distinguished and illustrious men who have chosen medicine as their profession we feel proud of them.

They have added lustre to their College and State and country by their professional and literary work. To attain these ends they have labored in and out of season, and given one-half of their time to the poor and needy.

They have fully earned their crown of glory and nothing can remove it from their brows. Their contributions to surgery have been numerous and varied, being of a nature to revolutionize the practice in certain lines.

Those devoting themselves more especially to the practice of medicine have discovered new treatment for disease which has reduced the mortality, and added new and valuable drugs which were found in our forests. There were about fifty-six of our alumni who chose medicine as a profession—amongst them were S. Marion, Sims, Trezevant, Gibbes, Porcher, Huger, Talley, Darby, Wylie, Ravenel, McIntosh and others.

Our time being limited it will be impossible to name all of those who are entitled to be handed down to posterity. so we have selected the one who in his day and in his specialty was the greatest living surgeon, and that man is J. Marion Sims, of Lancaster. He is the father of gynaecology. A man of the most pleasing address, of the greatest energy and fixedness of purpose—one who never failed to reach the goal he aspired to.

During his early years of the practice of medicine he had many failures, many heart-rending trials. He was deserted by friends, who thought him visionary in attempting to do what no one had ever been known to do, and what he himself had failed to make a success of for three years. But necessity, the mother of invention, caused him to construct the duck-bill speculum and so discover the uses of the silver wire.

With these and various instruments of his invention he made a cure of a disease which before his day had baffled all surgeons. Having operated successfully upon all near him, he sought a broader field for his genius in the city of New York. Here he operated before the chief surgeons, showing them his methods. These they adopted, but gave him no support.

He then appealed to the ladies of New York, who nobly espoused his cause and founded the Women's Hospital. Here he labored several years and then went to Paris, which was the centre of medicine for the world. On arrival there he was without funds, influence and had no knowledge of the language and, I may say, without country, as the Confederate States had then seceded.

What position could be more forlorn and what heart brave enough to overcome such difficulties?

He appealed to the great Vilpeau, of La Charite, who was taken aback by his presumption, but nevertheless permitted him to operate on the first case of his specialty which came into the hospital. There were present at the operation a number of the great surgeons of Paris. The case was a most unpromising one, but the operation was a success.

After this he operated in the hospitals of Paris, Dublin, London and Brussels.

For this work the French Government, upon the recommendation of its leading surgeons, conferred on him the Order of the Knight of the Legion of Honor!

He was surgeon in chief of the Anglo-American ambulance in the Franco-Prussian war. He was the only surgeon who had a practice in every Capital he visited. He died, as he had lived, with good-will to all men.

AS CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

That noble Carolinian, Col A. C. Haskell, was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Alumni in the Confederate War." The honor could not have been better placed, for the College and Carolina had no braver soldier. Col Haskell was given an ovation and said:

It has been the part of other speakers, Mr President, to tell of honored institutions and the careers of such individuals or class of our alumni as have won honor, success or distinction in the battle of life.

Upon me it devolves to speak of the alumni collectively, from the classes of the thirties to the graduating class of 1860, and through the list of those heroic boys of the classes of 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864 who, leaving their alma mater in a body, took up arms as men to defend the State.

My part is not to tell of men who selected arms as a profession; or compare their achievements with competitors in the same other callings. I am to answer whether these alumni, one and all, did their duty in the cause which, whether

wise or unwise, is sacred to us. The roll has been called and none found derelict. No distinction can be drawn where all thus strove to do their duty. No man can do more. When, therefore, I speak of all I speak of each.

That which we should most claim for our alumni—they possess—a place in the line of patriots who offered their lives and poured out their blood in our country's cause. Let coming generations remember that this was done not for ambition, nor gain, nor fame, but for what we were taught and believed to be right.

We do not boast of rank, command or distinction attained by our alumni, but we glory in the spirit which made them great. We are proud of our illustrious lieutenant general of the class of 1836, and of his associate generals, to the gallant young brigadiers of the class of 1860. We are proud of the commissions of the field, the staff and the line won by the oldest and the youngest, down to the class of 1864. Their names are perpetuated on the pages of history. But let us on this occasion give honor where honor is most due, and pay our heartfelt tribute to the alumni who fought the great fight in the rank and file of the Confederate army. Among them were many of our most distinguished graduates. They were peers of any.

At the first call they sprang to their country's defence. Without envy, self-seeking or a murmur they served as privates, bearing sufferings and trials which can be justly appreciated only by those who participated in them. From the genius of that rank and file the science of modern warfare sprang full-armed. By their heroic valor victories were won and defeats endured that made these men immortal. Some of our comrades are with us still. Many went forth to return no more. When to them the supreme hour came they left for their people at home the message sent by our Spartan general, Maxcy Gregg: "If I am to die now, I die cheerfully for the independence of South Carolina."

We have written on their monument:

"Let the South Carolinian
Of another generation
Remember
That the State taught them
How to live and how to die
And that from her broken fortunes
She has preserved for her children
The priceless treasure of their memories,
Teaching all who may claim
The same birthright
That Truth, Courage and Patriotism
"Endure forever."

At the conclusion of Judge Haskell's speech Col J. D. Blanding responded to the toast, "The Alumni in Foreign Wars," which was as follows:

COL J. D. BLANDING.

Mr President and Brother Alumni: The short notice given me to respond to the toast, "The Alumni of the South Carolina College in Foreign Wars," has not enabled me to inquire as to alumni in the Spanish war, but personal recollections of the Mexican war—"qua minima pars fui, et magna pars vide,"—enable me to fill up your time limit of five minutes with allusions to those to whom your toast refers. Allow me to premise that, while it is pleasant to speak of my old college comrades in that war, still it is also most sad, for all have answered to the last roll call and gone where there are no more wars or rumors of wars, and I alone am left to continue the battle of life.

From the College catalogue memory gleans the following students of the College who served in the Mexican war, and I dare affirm (present company excepted) that no more gallant soldiers ever trod a battlefield, even the glorious fields of 1861-65, than those herein named; in fact, almost everyone then living proved that gallantry on many of those battlefields of the war between the States, to which I may ask later to refer.

I make two groups of them. First, those in the United States army, (regulars;) second, those in the Palmetto regiment, (volunteers.) Having no rolls of the companies memory recalls but few of the alumni in rank and file:

REGULARS.

1. D. Camden DeLeon, M. D., assistant surgeon, United States army, class 1833.
2. Milledge L. Bonham, lieutenant colonel, 12th infantry, United States army, class 1834.
3. Maxcy Gregg, major, class 1835.
4. James M. Perrin, captain surgeon, United States army, class 1843.

PALMETTO REGIMENT—Staff of Col P. M. Butler.

James Cantey, first lieutenant, Company C, adjutant, class 1838.

James Davis, captain and surgeon, class 1841.

Samuel McGowan, private, Company E, captain, A. Q. M., class 1841.

J. D. Blanding, lieutenant, Company A, captain, A. C. S., class 1841.

COMPANIES.

A. C. Spain, lieutenant, Company A, Sumter district, class 1841.

J. D. Blanding, lieutenant, Company A, Sumter district, class 1841.

M. Murphy, sergeant, Company A, Sumter district, class 1841.

John S. Dyson, corporal, Company A, Sumter district, class 1843.

R. G. M. Dunovant, captain, Company B, Chester district, class 1842.

B. W. D. Culp, lieutenant, Company B, Chester district, class 1843.

—— O'Bannon, lieutenant, Company B, Chester district, class 1846.

James Cantey, lieutenant, Company C, Kershaw district, class 1838.

J. Willis Cantey, lieutenant, Company C, Kershaw district, class 1843.

Preston S. Brooks, captain, Company D, Edgefield district, class 1839.

J. M. Perrin, sergeant, Company D, Edgefield district, class 1843.

—— Adams, sergeant, Company D, Edgefield district, class 1843.
Whitfield B. Brooks, corporal, Company D, Edgefield district, class 1844.
J. Foster Marshall, captain, Company E, Abbeville district, class 1837.
William C. Noraigne, lieutenant, Company E, Abbeville district, class 1837.
Samuel McGowan, private, Company E, Abbeville district, class 1841.
William Blanding, captain, Company F, Charleston district, class 1835.
—— Kennedy, captain, Company G, Fairfield district, class 1839.
Nathan D. Davis, lieutenant, Company G, Fairfield district, class 1838.
Alex D. Sparks, lieutenant, Company G, Fairfield district, class 1845.
W. D. DeSaussure, captain, Company H, Richland district, class 1838.
—— Williams, captain, Company L, Newberry district, class 1837.

It will thus appear that our old alma mater furnished for that war to the regular army one lieutenant colonel, one major, one staff captain and one line captain, and to the only regiment of volunteers called for by the General Government from this State the whole staff of the regiment, to wit: Three captains and one lieutenant, seven of the eleven captains of companies, eight of the thirty-three line lieutenants; that is to say, twenty of the forty-nine officers of the regiment and twenty-three out of a total of fifty-three officers in the Mexican war from South Carolina.

Now I make bold to state that no college in the United States, either literary or military, West Point excepted, can show such a war record of her students in either of the foreign wars in which our country has been engaged, and I doubt if any in Europe can show as good in any foreign war.

Let me go a little bevond the limits of your toast and state that, of the above four regular officers, (alumni,) three, to wit, Bonham, Gregg and Perrin, became distinguished brigadier generals of the Confederacy; DeLeon had then crossed the river, I believe. Of the above ten alumni captains of the Palmetto regiment three, and possibly four, had crossed the river before 1861; of the remaining six or seven McGowan became a brigadier general, Dunovant, Marshall, DeSaussure and J. D. Blanding became Confederate colonels; of the lieutenants, Adjt James Cantey became a Confederate brigadier and Culp a colonel.

So that the experience gained in the fields of Mexico by alumni officers who were living in 1861 supplied the Confederacy with five brigadier generals and five colonels. There were other Confederate field officers whom I do not now recall to mind.

One step further. If you will add to the above alumni officers Kershaw, Gladden, Manigault, John Dunovant, Elbert Bland, S. M. Boykin, Joseph Abney, J. L. Cantwell and Ormsby Blanding, (who were not alumni.) South Carolina gave of her Mexican war sons to the Confederate army two major generals, seven brigadier generals, nine colonels and one major—that is, nineteen field officers of a possible total of thirty South Carolina Mexican war officers then living. Remember, also, that they were volunteers as they were in 1846, and also had to overcome that feeling which every brave man feels of unwillingness to fight against the flag under which he has fought and aided to gain glorious victories for his country.

Two of those who did not go into Confederate service told me that they could not overcome this feeling. Others of us, however, concurred with that grandest of God's noblemen, R. E. Lee, that our first allegiance was due to our State. To us the Palmetto flag, her emblem, was above the Stars and Stripes. If you will excuse the egoism I will add that, despite the result of the civil war and all the amendments of Constitution since made, that belief abides in me and in so far I am still an unreconstructed rebel and expect so to die.

This is neither the time nor place nor am I the proper person to narrate the deeds done by the South Carolina College boys—in carrying that Palmetto flag from Vera Cruz, where the first blood that was shed was South Carolina blood, to plant it, the second flag of the United States army, in the Castle of Chapultepec, and the first flag on the walls of the City of Mexico. History records these deeds and to it I must refer you. But I fear not contradiction in asserting that no regiment of volunteers in the Mexican war from any State, North or South, can make such a showing as the above in the war between the States.

In memory of my old comrades who served in both wars, only two of whom survive, I dare affirm that South Carolina is as proud of their records in the Confederate as in the Mexican war, and imprints thereon her imprimatur of "well done."

U. X. GUNTER, JR.

The next speaker was to have been Col R. W. Ball, whose subject was "The Alumni in the Press." Col Ball was detained by sickness, and the toastmaster announced that the next speaker on the programme, Mr U. X. Gunter, would follow Col Blanding. Mr Gunter's speech upon "The Alumni in State Affairs" was as follows:

In the twenty-sixth year of the independence of the United States an Act was passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina the purport of which was "the establishment of a college in a certain part of the State where all its youth may be educated will highly promote the instruction, the good order and the harmony of the whole community." Such an establishment soon made itself effective, for the youth from every section came to learn, fraternize and harmonize. The result was inevitable, for soon the product of an institution founded on such a broad and patriotic basis began to make itself felt in State affairs.

Since that time that institution has furnished to the State for Governors Stephen D. Miller, Richard Irvine Manning, George McDuffie, John Peter Richardson, William Aiken, James H. Hammond, William H.

Gist, F. W. Pickens, A. G. Magrath, John H. Means, M. L. Bonham, Wade Hampton, John L. Manning, W. D. Simpson, Thomas B. Jeter, John Peter Richardson, and F. J. Moses, Jr—seventeen in all. These names carry their own history. Nearly all of them are among the most illustrious in American history and each marks an epoch in the annals of the State. Based upon Meriwether's report, nine Lieutenant Governors, eleven United States Senators, twenty nine Congressmen, representing this State, received their diplomas here.

The State departments and the General Assembly have been continuously honored and dignified by alumni of the South Carolina College. To enumerate them is impossible at this time, but the number must be satisfactory to the most enthusiastic alumnus. And to-day the College is represented in State affairs by the Superintendent of the Educational Department, two circuit solicitors, a member of the railroad commission, a Congressman, an excellent representation of character and ability in the General Assembly, by an able, honest and energetic Justice of the Supreme Court and by a Chief Justice of that Court, whose experience, integrity and consummate ability is the pride and honor of the State. The Judges of the United States Courts of this district and circuit are alumni of the South Carolina College and are noted for high character, splendid ability and withal an honor to the institution, and no honor can be higher.

But of the past. To relate the affairs of State for the last century is but to recite a history of the alumni of the College. They are one and insperable. Not that other noble and patriotic men did not and do not play a part and play it well, but eliminate the South Carolina College men from the scene and it is but fair to suppose that in the absence of the leading actors there would have been no play, or at least a different one, the nature of which we know not. In 1812, when a powerful enemy threatened the existence of our nation, Petigru—the most famous jurist of them all— as a lad shouldered his musket and marched to the defence of his country. When the great Nullification agitation had aroused all Carolinians the leading spirits, with few notable exceptions, were South Carolina College alumni. And when the greatest question, that of State's rights and secession, that ever confronted a republic and threatened the existence of the greatest nation of the world arose, who were originators, advocates and sufferers of that theory, the mud-sill that underlay the government of one-half of an hemisphere? The names forever venerate any cause; Harper, McDuffie, Pickens, Thornwell, Bonham, Magrath, McIver, Hayne, McGowan, Gregg—or those honorable men who took a contrary view: Petigru, O'Neall, Legare, Preston, Memminger and others, all representing a display of learning and ability seldom pitted in an arena of nations. And again, a few years later, when not only the existence of a State was at stake, but the supremacy of the noblest race of all time threatened, from the wails of despair was heard the trumpet blasts of a trooper marshalling the manhood of a prostrate people to do or die, and under the leadership of the battle-scarred Hampton, with the aid of the fearless Gary and other patriots, a lost State was once more established the "land of the free, the home of the brave." In this affair of State the South Carolina alumni evidently took a conspicuous part.

It is gratifying to note the cordial relationship of the College and other State and denominational colleges, as well as the apparent unanimous support of all branches of the Government, and the earnest support of faithful representatives upon the press. It must be evident that in a State whose people are limited in resources that an institution for higher education must depend either upon the State or the Church. There is a function for each, and certainly room and work for both. Any friction simply perverts the common purpose—the elevation of humanity by proper training.

The prominence of the alumni in State affairs is not due to a study of politics as office-holding, for that is not in this curriculum, but is simply the result of a training peculiar to the origin and nature of the institution, the preparation of its students for all phases of life, its geographical location and the consummation of its purpose the homogeneity of a people.

The efforts of the South Carolina College alumni in State affairs in the past justify the conclusion that the class motto of Prof Lieber was followed, "Non scholae, sed vitae; vitae utrigue." (Not for the school, but for the life; the life and hereafter.")

The Hon J. J. Hemphill was the next speaker. His subject was "The Alumni in National Affairs." After a short and humorous introduction Mr Hemphill spoke as follows:

JOHN J. HEMPHILL.

I congratulate you, Mr Chairman, upon the honor of presiding over this intelligent, patient and polite assemblage of gentlemen.

So far they have greeted heartily each speaker as he rose to address them, but none of us can fail to observe that the applause has been much more enthusiastic at the end than at the beginning, which shows that they know a good thing when they are through with it. (Applause.)

You have assigned me a subject, "The Alumni in National Affairs."

When an after-dinner speaker is given a topic to discuss there are three things required by all the rules: He must approach it. He must go all round it. He must get away from it.

If I can successfully accomplish these three things I will hope to enjoy the full measure of applause given to each of the other speakers, all of whom have more or less adroitly carried out this programme.

I presume I am not expected to speak of the living alumni who have been called to participate in national legislation. To tell of their many merits and few faults would more than consume the time allotted me in your invitation.

Of the alumni now departed who have figured in the House, Senate or Cabinet of the nation it may be truly said that their most distinguishing characteristic was that they devoted themselves to certain great political principles, and not to matters of mere administration. They had and held certain well-defined opinions on the all-important question of the powers of the National Government and their limitations under the Constitution. These opinions they reached after thorough investigation and they amounted to a settled conviction, which determined the whole course of their political lives. They made this question the subject of constant thought and discussion; they supported their opinions with forceful and eloquent argument. They earnestly and honestly declared them essential to the maintenance of the liberties of the country, and it was in the investigation and discussion of these great issues, upon the highest plane of political debate, that they founded their well-earned reputation as statesmen.

No life bears good fruit which is not dominated and controlled by sincere and earnest convictions upon some worthy subject, and I am safe in saying that it never once occurred to these honorable gentlemen that they should or could sacrifice their honest convictions for the sake of party advantage or the supposed prosperity of their section, or for any other reason whatsoever.

They had gone deep enough into the mysteries of human existence to know that no temporary advantage in any department of life could compensate for the loss of an unbroken and tenacious adherence to honest convictions, and that the true rule for a patriot is to earnestly seek whatsoever is true and right, and all other things will be added unto him.

They were fortunate in entering upon the stage of public affairs during the formative period of the Federal Government; when the Constitution of the fathers was undergoing investigation and discussion; when the parts they failed to make clear were being construed and their hidden meaning explored, and when the intelligent public of every State was intently listening to the arguments that were being marshalled for or against their respective sides. This furnished them the highest incentive and the most tempting opportunity for the display of their splendid abilities, and be it said to their credit that the alumni of the old institution did not fail to make the most of it, both for their country and themselves.

Our alma mater, though a century old to-day, is too young to have been the nursing mother of Calhoun, Lowndes, Cheves and Williams, the four members of the lower house of Congress who in combination, constituted the ablest representation the State has ever had, and whose united energy and ability forced a declaration of war against Great Britain by our Government in 1812 and carried that great contest to a successful conclusion. Any institution would be honored in having such splendid sons as these. In later years, after the College had begun her great work, the able and accomplished sons that went out each year, carrying her diplomas, performed all the high duties of good citizens, and when called by the people to participate in the councils of the nation acquitted themselves in such manner as to reflect credit upon the College, the State and the country.

It is no impeachment of the ability of the alumni of the College that the name of a distinguished son of Carolina, not an alumnus of this institution, is most conspicuously associated with the political doctrines specially advocated by them, for the towering intellect of John C. Calhoun, his wonderful power of analysis and of logical deduction, were not equalled by any of his followers or opponents from any portion of this wide country; "his like was not before him, nor has been since."

But Mr Calhoun, in his great contests in the House and Senate, had no more able and earnest friends, and the principles of local self-government and protection against Federal encroachment no worthier or more eloquent supporters than the alumni of the College. This is true not solely of those who held positions in the Congress or in Cabinets, but of many citizens of this and other States, graduates of the College, who, in public station and private life, by pen and speech, set forth with power the arguments in support of the doctrines they held.

Stories of some of the distinguished sons of the College are still heard in Washington from the lips of those familiar with the history of the Capital.

The splendid sweep and power of Mr McDuffie's great speeches, as he exposed the wrongs of the system of protection, have not been surpassed or equalled before or since his day. In beauty and brilliancy of oratory of the highest type, coupled with skilful argument, William C. Preston stands without a peer. Less than a month ago I heard one of the ablest of the Judges of the Courts of Washington, who had been reared in the city and enjoyed exceptional opportunities of hearing great speakers in Congress and before the Courts, declare that Col Preston was the most brilliant orator he had ever heard. The learning and logic of Hugh

S. Legare soon gave him an important place in the House, and led to his appointment to the Cabinet as the chief law officer of the Government and the official head of the profession he so greatly adorned. Judge Evans impressed his colleagues in the Senate by his wise counsel and his keen sense of justice, which gave his utterances unusual weight among the members of that body, but no one denies the strength and power of either, and all agree that the genial and able Judge Butler exercised a potent influence in the great body of which he was such an eminent and useful member.

It is not possible, on an occasion of this character, to name all the sons of the College deserving of praise, but let me say that in our day the Hon John H. Evins and Col D. Wyatt Aiken, in most disturbed and troublous times, and when prejudice against the South ran riot at Washington, were honored and trusted public servants, and in any mention of the sons of the College in national affairs their names cannot be forgotten.

From personal knowledge I bear testimony to the purity of their lives, the honesty and patriotism of their motives and to the earnestness with which they served the highest interests of the State.

We cannot in justice claim that the graduates of the South Carolina College always surpassed all others in the zeal and ability with which they served the public, but it is fair to say that in earnestness, ability, integrity and patriotism they were the peers of any. And without disparaging others we claim for them a front place amongst the statesmen and patriots who have made glorious the pages of our country's history.

The students of our College go out into the world after graduation—some with more learning and some with less—but it has always been our proud boast that each one of them went forth an honest and upright man; a man of sterling character, seeking to win his way in the world by clean, pure methods, and fully determined to do nothing under any circumstances to smirch his own good name or that of the College whose diploma he proudly bears.

And be it said to the everlasting credit of the South Carolina College, of its faculty and students, and of the gentlemen themselves, both living and dead, that no word of suspicion has ever been spoken reflecting upon the character or the motives of any son of the College who has been honored with a place in national affairs. This, of course, we all had a right to expect, and in fact did confidently expect, and would otherwise have been surprised and humiliated beyond expression, but it is no mean compliment to be able to say that amid all the varied duties of high place, and surrounded with innumerable temptations, their characters were so high and so firmly established that the purity of their motives was never questioned.

Those of us who have for years been engaged in the busy avocations of life still watch with the keenest interest the progress of our alma mater, and to these young gentlemen who are now within its sacred walls we look with confidence to maintain the high and noble character that has always been a distinguished characteristic of the sons of the South Carolina College.

Mr L. W. Parker, who was to have responded to the toast, "The Alumni in Business Affairs," was unavoidably absent, and the last of the speakers, Mr George S. Legare, concluded the speeches of the evening. Mr Legare responded to the toast, "The Women of South Carolina," in the following eloquent language.

MR GEORGE S. LEGARE.

Mr President and Gentlemen: I claim the pleasantest task of all; that of placing one small leaf in the wreath of laurel so often woven and set upon the brow of our noble, self-sacrificing and ever-deserving women.

You sons of South Carolina who have contributed the best years of your eventful lives in upholding the honor and integrity of your State; you of to-day, who are struggling to place her front and foremost among the States of this great American country, and you upon whom will rest the responsibility of shielding and protecting her in years to come, should with one accord join me to-night in worshipping at the shrine of those brave women, to whom in great part is due the grand and brilliant past, the flourishing present and the prospective glorious future of our beloved State. We men of the South have so many things to be thankful for; so much to be proud of; but those of us who claim the soil of South Carolina as an heritage must of necessity place the pure, virtuous, unsullied record of our women upon a pinnacle of fame and say to the world: Behold! Here is our fortitude, our strength and our pride.

Carolina's women have ever been the boast of Carolina's men, and well they might be. As a little child she is pure and innocent as a dew drop dangling and sparkling under the early and uncertain rays of a springtime sun. We see her in maidenhood and cannot but feel that whoever plucks that Southern rose can wear it proudly until withered by death's wintry blast. We meet her next as wife and mother and in her behold the Creator's greatest gift to man. And when time has silvered her locks and bent her faithful form, we cannot but gaze upon her dear old countenance and feel that God has blessed that face and hallowed it. For every man that is born into the world some woman has stood upon the brink of eternity and suffered untold torture. She nurtures him through his innocent childhood; she bears with him patiently during the wild, uncouth days of his inexperienced youth; she swears at the alter to share his fortunes and misfortunes during the days of his manhood, and well does she cling to him in time of adversity, grief, sorrow and affliction, guarding his interests through life, forgiving his misdeeds, lauding his virtues, comforting him in his declining years and praying for his resurrection in the life to come; and when he is no more she dampens his grave with tears, strews it with flowers and fervently prays that she may be allowed to meet him once more in the beautiful hereafter.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

JAMES MARION SIMS, M.D., LL.D.

James Marion Sims was born in Lancaster County, S. C., January 25, 1813. After preparation he entered the South Carolina College in 1830 and became a member of the Euphradian Society. He graduated in 1832 and entered upon the study of medicine, first in Charleston and then in Philadelphia, at Jefferson Medical College, from which he obtained his degree in 1835. He returned to Lancaster, and in his autobiography he gives a very amusing account of his first experience. An infant ill with cholera infantum was brought to him for medical treatment. He made use of all the prescriptions in his text book, and the child died. Shortly after another infant affected similarly was brought to him, whereupon he tried the same prescriptions in an inverse order, and this patient died also. Dr. Sims then threw his "shingle" down a well, determining never to practice again. He removed to Alabama as a planter, but there being no physician in his neighborhood, he was induced again to practice medicine. Success began to attend his efforts. A negro woman belonging to him was afflicted with vesico-vaginal fistula. a very distressing and at that time an incurable malady. He tried again and again to perform an operation, but the sutures always sloughed. Other negro women afflicted in the same way were brought to him and he had a small hospital on his premises. After many failures he at last tried a metalic suture, and achieved a triumph. All his subjects were soon restored to health and his fame began to spread. Many surgeons doubted his success in spite of a full account of his discovery published in 1852. By invitation he performed the operation successfully in several cities, and removed to New York. There he opened a temporary Women's Hospital in 1853, and in 1857 secured from the Legislature of New York a site on which a permanent hospital was erected. In 1861 he went to Europe. His fame having preceded him, he was asked to operate in Dublin, London, Paris and Brussels before leading surgeons of the world. Some of his patients belonging to the nobility of Europe. Decorations were conferred upon him by the French, Italian, Spanish, Portugese and Belgian governments. In 1868 he returned to New York crowned with honors and pecuniary rewards. When the Franco-Prussian war began, Dr. Sims returned to Paris and organizing the Anglo-American Ambulance Corps, carried it to Sedan and alleviated much suffering. Again he returned to New York, where he still continued his discoveries, and originated the science of gynaecology which is now recognized as one of the most important branches of surgical science. He was a corresponding member of most of the European learned societies and president of the American Medical Association. He died in New York November 13, 1883. In recognition of his great services the women of America erected a statue in his honor in Bryant Park, New York. Dr. Sims may be numbered among the world's greatest men. His discoveries are no less important than those concerning vaccination and anaesthetic and antiseptic surgery. He possessed a rare fund of humor and power of expression. His autobiography, edited by his son, is a book that holds its reader's interest all the way through. In it he mingles anecdotes of the school boy days under savage teachers, and his experience in college, with a pathetic story of his first failures and a plain and modest narration of his brilliant successes.

DAVID LEWIS WARDLAW, FIRST HONOR, 1816.

On the walls of an Abbeville home hangs the portrait of an old gentleman whose stern and rather incisive features peering over the black stock of the period might well relax a little on the occasion of the College Centennial, for he has the honor of having two sons who graduated first in the South Carolina College and in after life shed luster upon their own name and that of the College that trained them. The father was James Wardlaw, and his two sons David Lewis and Francis Hugh, respectively Judge and Chancellor of the State.

David Lewis Wardlaw was born in Abbeville March 2d, 1799. After attending the village school he was prepared for college by the celebrated Dr. Waddel at Willington. He entered the South Carolina College in 1814 and graduated at the head of his class in 1816. He studied law under Governor Patrick Noble and entered the Bar. In April, 1820, in copartnership with Mr. Noble and then with Thomas C. Perrin. Serving several terms in the Legislature he was made

Speaker, December 1836. Elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1841, he declined a seat in the Court of Appeals December 1859, possibly because of the election of his brother, Chancellor F. H. Wardlaw, to that position the same month. He sat as Judge of the law courts until December, 1865, when he was elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. From this he was deposed by the Reconstruction Legislature during Scotts' administration and retired to private life. He died at home, universally lamented, June 8, 1873.

JAMES HENRY THORNWELL, D. D.,
FIRST HONOR, 1831.

James Henley Thornwell was born in Marlborough District, South Carolina, in 1812. His parents were quite poor, but the precocity of the boy attracted the attention of Gen. Gillespie and Mr. Dobbins of Marlborough was assisted him to secure an education. He entered the South Carolina College in 1830 and joined the Euphradean Society, in which he distinguished himself as greatly by his powers of argument and oratory as in the lecture room. He graduated at the head of his class and at first studied law, but abandoned it for the Presbyterian ministry. At intervals he was in the pastorate of churches in Columbia and Charleston but he delivered the greater part of his sermons when connected with the South Carolina College at the Theological Seminary.

He was professor in the former institution in 1836 and in 1852 became president. In 1856 he was made professor in the Theological Seminary. Dr. Thornwell delivered a notable series of "Discourses on Truth" in the chapel of the college to which may be ascribed much influence in securing a high love of truth among the students. Dr. Thornwell was also a writer in reviews and published a number of articles in advocacy of secession and in praise of slavery as a divine and benencent system for both races.

As a logician and metaphysician he is compared with Hamilton, and as a theologian with Jonathan Edwards. Though stern in his system of theology he was genial and delightful in social life. He was a remarkable manager of young men. More than once a serious disturbance in college life was quelled by the mere personal influence of the man.

Dr. Thornwell married Miss Nancy Witherspoon, a lady of charming personality, and reared a family of several children, of whom several survive. His son and namesake is a prominent minister in the Presbyterian church.

JAMES LOUIS PETIGRU.
First Honor, 1809.

James Louis Petigru was born in Abbeville district, 1789. His father was of Irish ancestry, his mother a Huguenot, the daughter of the Rev. Jean Louis Gibert, pastor of the French colony that settled in the middle of the eighteenth century in New Bordeaux. Tradition says that the great Dr. Waddel one day saw a small boy of ten or eleven enter his school room, bare foot, with his jacket rolled in a bundle over his shoulder. "Well, my little man, what do you wish?" "I want to enter your school, sir.,' "What can you do?" "I can read a little and cipher a little, and write poetry." "Well, my little fellow, I think you will do." Entering the school, young Petigu soon became noted among his fellows. He entered the South Carolina College in 1807 and graduated first in the class of 1809, Alexander Bowie taking the second honor He taught school in the lower country, part of his time being enployed as tutor in Beaufort College, of which he came very near being elected President. He preferred the law and entered the bar in 1812. His wit, his genial character and his sterling integrity caused him to be welcomed in a refined and exclusive society. After ten years practice at Coosawhatchee, Mr. Petigru removed to Charleston and succeeded Robert Y. Hayne as Attorney General. He soon rose to the head of his profession not only in South Carolina but in the United States, although such was his modesty that he seldom practised outside of the State. His legal arguments are found on one side or the other of almost all the leading cases argued before the bench of South Carolina. As a wit he was without a superior, and tradition preserves many anecdotes attributed to him. In politics Mr. Petgru was a Unionist of the most pronounced stamp and he bitterly opposed nullification and grieved deeply over secession. Yet, such was the admiration of his people for his personal worth that at any time he could have held the highest judicial offices in the State. So well known is Mr. Petigru that it is unnecessary to present a long sketch of his remarkable career. Enough it is to call attention to him as one of the most illustrious alumni of the South Carolina College. He died in Charleston and lies buried in the church yard of St. Michael's.

EDWARD H. BUIST.
First Honor, 1858.

Edward H. Buist was the son of Rev. Arthur Buist, and grandson of Rev.

George Buist, D. D., the first pastor of the Scotch Church in Charleston. Graduating first in the class of 1858, Mr. Buist studied in the Theological Seminary at Columbia and was ordained at Newberry in 1862, having for a year supplied Aveleigh Church. He married Miss Caroline Sebring, of Charleston, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y., in 1863, and removed from Newberry in the summer of 1865, to reside for some time in Tarrytown. Thence he was called to take charge of St. David's Academy in Society Hill and was quite successful. In 1869 he accepted a call to Cheraw and remained there until his death, 11th September, 1862.

"He was scholarly in his ways and manners, he was strong as a pulpit orator and as a debater. The classics, literature and metaphysics were his favorite branches of learning. His pastorate at Cheraw was a very happy one."

GEORGE M. FAIRLEE.

First Honor, 1856.

George M. Fairlee was a native of North Carolina and entered the South Carolina College at a somewhat later age than was the custom. He was of large frame and a great worker. His room mate was Harris Covington, of Marlboro, who died in 1878. These two were bosom friends, though antipodal in many respects. Covington was barely twenty-one, while Fairlee was over thirty. Covington took the second honor, though had he desired, he could have been a dangerous rival of his friend. Leaving college, Fairlee taught school in Marion county for some time, and then entered into a law partnership with John C. McClenaghan. Upon the breaking out of the war, Fairlee was elected Captain of a Marion company and went to Virginia. Shortly after reaching camp he sickened and died, and was buried in that state.

EDMUND BELLINGER.

First Honor, 1826.

The name of Edmund Bellinger is honorably connected with the history of South Carolina from the earliest colonial days since the time that the first Edmund purchased an estate and title of Landgrave, and came over as deputy for Thomas Amy in 1697. The subject of this sketch entered college from Barnwell district in 1826, and joined the Euphadia Society. He was then Edmund Bellinger, Jr. In 1826 he graduated, leading a class in which were, among others, Henry W. Hilliard, Alexander H. Mazyck, Thomas Sumter Mays, and Thomas Chiles Perrin After graduation he entered upon the practice of law, in 1829. He was an orator of great originality and great power. "Vice never escaped the rebuking glance of his eye, nor the freezing condemnation of his demeanor." "But it was especially when pleading for some poor criminal whose life or interest or reputation were in jeopardy that he shone forth in all the nobility of his nature." For thirty years the bar was the arena of his fame. But he also consented to accept the responsibilities of legislation, and was several times returned at the head of the ticket. In the Legislature he was interested in education, and made elaborate and very thoughtful contribution to the report of Thornwell and Elliott upon public schools. When the issue of nullification was raised, Mr. Bellinger opposed it as not the proper course. In this he was in a political minority in his district, but he did not lose the friendship of his people. When the question of secession was raised in 1850 Mr. Bellinger favored it and headed the delegation sent to the secession convention of 1852, notwithstanding that his district afterwards went strongly for cooperation. After a long, useful life Mr. Bellinger died in Columbia in the winter of 1859.

NICHOLAS SUMMER.

First Honor, 1828.

Nicholas Summer was the son of John Summer, grandson of Captain Nicholas Summer, who was killed in a sortie at Granby. He was born near Pomaria and entered the South Carolina College in 1826, from which he graduated in 1828 at the head of his class. After this he studied law in the office of Messrs. Clark and McDowell, of Winnsboro, and made rapid progress. Here he displayed those high qualifications, both natural and acquired, which so justly endeared him to his contemporaries. "His knowledge of the law was profound and scientific, his mode of practice liberal and enlightened."

When the United States called for volunteers for the war against the Florida Indinas, Nicholas responded, was appointed orderly sergeant of his company, a most responsible position in such an arduous campaign that followed. A march was made to Jacksonville through a country where wagons had scarcely ever passed, over rivers that could scarcely be crossed. Thence the march was made to Volusa, where the traces of the savages were distinctly seen. In a short time a battle occurred, in which Nicholas Summer received a mortal wound. For some time he laid at Tampa Bay on a bed of suffering; but at last he yielded up his life. A younger brother who went with

him also lost his life and both were buried "on an elevated spot bathed by the waves of that beautiful bay."

WILLIAM J. WILSON.

First Honor, 1822.

William J. Wilson was the first graduate to whom, the salutatory was awarded as first honor. Up to that time the general custom among colleges prevailed in the South Carolina College of assigning the valedictory to the first man of the class. William J. Wilson was the son of William Wilson, a prominent citizen of Williamsburg, and was one of many relatives who attended college. In 1812 seven Wilsons from Williamsburg joined the Euphradian Society. William J. Wilson became a member in 1818, along with John R .W. Wilson. In 1822 he graduated at the head of the list, and soon thereafter entered the ministry. Wallace in his history of the church in Williamsburg says of Wilson, "He frequently delivered his Master's message of peace in the old church," and that he was its first native minister, who, however, was not permitted to labor long in his Master's vineyard. His short ministry was spent in Salem church, and a monument was reared to his memory in this place by the bereaved people of his church." He was succeeded as pastor in the year 1827.

THOMAS M. LYLES.

The Oldest Living Alumnus.

Capt. Thomas M. Lyles is the oldest living alumnus of the South Carolina College. He was born October 13, 1811. Mr. William Mazyck Porcher, who was born December 8, 1812, shares with him the honor of belonging to the oldest class represented by living alumni, that of 1831, of which James H. Thornwell and Richard S. Gladney carried off first and second honors respectively, and Andrew G. Magrath and John T. Sloan were members. Capt. Lyles comes from old and honorable ancestry. Col. John Lyle and his brother Ephraim were among the first settlers of Fairfield, Aromanus Lyles, his grandfather, did valiant service in the Revolution. Col. Thomas Lyles, his father, was a man of great probity of character and undaunted courage. When at an extreme old age he lay confined to his bed with a broken limb, a party of Sherman's soldiers entered his house and seeing that he was a man of wealth, demanded to know where he had hidden his treasure. Col. Lyles refused to answer. After a heated colloquy, for the old gentleman was not endowed with the meekness of Moses or the patience of Job, the miscreants threatened to burn his house over his head. They actually brought a shovel full of coal and threw the contents under his bed. "Burn away and be blanked," said the old gentleman. "I haven't much longer to stay anyhow." Moved by admiration or some other sentiment, the scamps extinguished the fire and left their undaunted foe alone, while they plundered his premises. Of such stock came Capt. Lyles. After leaving college he married Miss Peay, a daughter of Austin F. Peay, of Fairfield. With his wife, he lived beyond the golden wedding and reared a large family, several of whom were students in the South Carolina College. Several gave up their lives in the defence of their State. Capt. Lyles has spent his life on his ancestral place near Broad river. He has never sought political office, although intense in his political views. During a long life, he has been honored by his neighbors for his exalted manhood and his pleasant, affable demeanor. His health at present is quite feeble, but he is tenderly cared for by his daughter, the wife of Major T. W. Woodward. (Since the above was written Capt. Lyles died, in February, 1902.

CHARLES FISHBURNE.

First Honor, 1817.

Charles Fishburne was a son of William Fishburne. He entered College from Colleton in 1815 and joined the Euphradian Society. The class of 1817 was especially brilliant, containing among others Judge Butler, Chancellor J. J. Caldwell, Judge Thomas W. Glover and Gov. William McWillie of Mississippi. Mr. Fishburne led the class. Returning home, he was almost immediately elected to the House of Representatives, but contracted malignant country fever and died before taking his seat, and a career of brilliant promise was thus suddenly brought to a sad termination.

GOV. JOHN GAYLE, OF ALABAMA.

John Gayle, a son of the Revolutionary soldier, Matthew Gayle,, and his wife, Mary Reese Gayle, was born in Sumter, near Statesburg, 11th September, 1792, and died in Mobile, Ala., 21st July, 1859. John Gayle was prepared under Elisha Hammond at the Mount Bethel Academy, Newberry, and entered college from Ninety-Six, whither his father had removed. In 1813 he entered the junior class and the Clariosophic Society, of which he became president. Leaving in 1815 to join his father, who had removed there, he went to St. Stephens, Ala., and studied law, being admitted to practice in 1816. His career after this was a series

of successes in professional and political life. Almost immediately he entered with great gallantry into the war against the Choctaws and Creeks, who had been murdering the settlers and were not defeated until after a bitter struggle. In 1819 he entered public life as a member of the territorial council appointed by President Monroe. After that he held in succession almost every office known in the Constitution of the State. He was the seventh Governor of Alabama, serving from 1831 to 1835, the second term being given to him without opposition. He was not an advocate of nullification. Under his administration the State entered decisively upon a career of prosperity and dignity. Forming his opinions deliberately and acting decisively, Gov. Gayle was a leading spirit in most of the important measures that improved the State. Gov. Gayle was twice married, first to Miss Sarah Haynesworth and then to Miss Clara Peck. By his first marriage he had six, and by his second, four children. One daughter married Dr. Marion P. Crawford, an alumnus, originally of Lancaster, and then a leading physician of Mobile, and another married Col. Hugh K. Aiken, an alumnus from Fairfield. Gov. Gayle was of striking and handsome appearance, and exceedingly popular and influential with the people.

JAMES H. RION.

First Honor, 1850.

James Henry Rion, the son of a British officer, was born in Montreal, Canada, April 17, 1828. His father dying soon after his birth, his mother was left in straitened circumstances and kept a boarding house in Washington for Congressmen. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun were attracted by the precocious boy and made a protege of him. Mrs. Rion subsequently assisted in the management of the Pulaski House, a fine hostelry in Savannah. The stern proprietor, Peter Wiltberger, was attracted by young Rion, and gave him a position and assisted him to secure an education. A remarkable talent for mathematics amounting almost to genius, caused Mr. Calhoun to plan to have him prepared for West Point. But about that time there was some disageement with President Polk regarding the propriety of the Mexican war, and Mr. Calhoun did not solicit the appointment. On the other hand, the lad was told to prepare himself for the South Carolina College. He entered after six weeks study of Greek, and was "noted;" but on graduation his stand was near the maximum in this language. Mr. Rion had a most formidable competitor in Robert W. Barnwell. These young men were contrasts in the bent of their minds and in disposition. When either was called on to recite the class felt easy, knowing that most, if not all, the period would be occupied by them. Prof. Williams often took notes of the original demonstrations of the higher mathematics by Mr. Rion. At the end of the course the faculty were evenly divided, but the casting vote of the president awarded first place to Rion and second to Barnwell. Mr. Rion then removed to Winnsboro and assisted Mr. Hudson in Mount Zion school, also establishing a law office. At the outbreak of the war he became colonel of the Sixth regiment, but his strict military discipline was not liked by his command and he resigned. He then raised a company and entered Nelson's battalion, to the command of which he rose after the death of Col. Nelson. Col. Rion displayed great gallantry and ability. After the war he engaged in a lucrative law practice, being one of the leaders of the bar in the State. He refused public office except a seat in the reconstruction convention in 1865, but gave his time and means freely to further the redemption of the State from Radical rule. A beneficiary of the Clariosophic Society, he established a Clariosophic scholarship in after life. Col. Rion never charged a fee of a needy veteran or of a Confederate widow, and often secretly erected headstones over unmarked graves of Confederate heroes. His hospitality was unbounded. In the prime of mental vigor he died on the 12th of December, 1886. Col. Rion married Miss Weir, a lady of great strength of mind, who survived him until recently. His daughter, Miss Margaret Rion, is the efficient librarian of the College.

JOSHUA H. HUDSON.

First Honor, 1852.

Joshua Hilary Hudson was born in Chester 29th January, 1832. The death of his father in 1836 left his widow and seven surviving children in very destitute circumstances. But with a brave heart she struggled against adverse circumstances and reared her children with such assistance as was rendered by neighbors. Joshua Hudson and three other children attended the free school which, at that time, was quite inferior. But the boy had true stuff in him, and learned rapidly. His talent attracted the notice of friends, and he was sent to school a year by Samuel McAliley, Esq; and borrowed money from Richard Kennedy to attend college for a year. Finding the expense greater than he had expected, Mr. Hudson applied to President Preston

for permission to cook his meals in his room. Mr. Preston hearing his story, invited him to become a guest at his table. Thus this poor, but brave and talented youth, found himself a welcome member of a family of the highest culture and hospitality. His independence never for a minute forsook him; and he earned the respect and admiration of all who knew him. At the end of the year he received the Manning scholarship, and his pecuniary difficulties were over. He graduated at the head of a class that was remarkable for its ability. Then he engaged in teaching in Chester and Spartanburg. In 1858 he entered the bar, and practiced until the opening of the war, when he volunteered and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the 26th South Carolina. He was desperately wounded, and would have died in April, 1865, but seeing a Federal officer, he demanded the services of a surgeon. The officer proved to be Gen. Grant, who, being interested in this brave officer, detailed a surgeon to look after him with special care. After the war Col. Hudson resumed the practice of law, and was elected Judge in 1878. He held this place until 1894, when he resumed the practice of law. He has been frequently called on to act as special Judge. Judge Hudson is one of the best products of the South Carolina College, and a most devoted Alumnus.

CHARLES H. SIMONTON, 1849.

Charles Henry Simonton, son of Charles Strong Simonton and Elizabaeth Ross Simonton, was born at Charleston, S. C., 11th of July, 1829. He was prepared at the Charleston High School by Dr. Henry M. Bruns. He then entered Charleston College, but, remaining only a year, entered the South Carolina College December, 1846. In 1849 he graduated with first honor, receiving the degree of A. B., and in after years the honorary degree of LL D; and from the University of the South, at Sewanee, the degree of D. C. L. After graduating he studied law in Charleston, and taught for one year in the school of Mr. W. J. Rivers. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1858 he was elected to the House of Representatives, placed on the Judiciary Committee, and served two terms until 1862. Subsequently he became a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865. Elected to the House of Representatives the same year, he was made Speaker. He was re-elected a member in 1877, and served continually until 1886. The greater part of the time he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. During these years he was on the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College. In September, 1886, he was appointed District Judge of the United States for South Carolina by President Cleveland, and in December, 1893, he was appointed Circuit Judge of U. S. for the 4th Circuit, which office he now holds. He was Captain of the Washington Light Infantry at Charleston since 1857, and with his company guarded the U. S. Arsenal at Charleston until 1861. Afterwards he patrolled Charleston harbor, and on the 26th of December, 1861, was with the troops who took possession of Castle Pinckney. Early in January, 1862, he went with his company in support of the Battery Star of the West; served until and through the siege of Fort Sumter; was acting Adjutant General of the State in the spring and summer of 1862; served on John's Island and Wadmalaw Island until February, 1863, when he entered the Confederate army, with two full companies of the Washington Light Infantry; was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Eutaw Battalion, and promoted to be Colonel of the 25th S. C. V.; was at the battle of Secessionville; was then placed in command of James Island, his regiment serving on that island, guarding the Stono River, and taking its turn with Battery Wagner and Fort Sumter. He went to Virginia in 1864; was detached by Gen. Lee to command Fort Caswell, N. C., and the forts on Oak Island; evacuated these forts in 1865; was captured below Wilmington, N. C., and remained a prisoner in Fort Delaware until August, 1865.

He is President of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston, and the S.C Medical College, and Chairman of the City Board of School Commisioners of the city of Charleston.

In 1852 he married Ella Glover, daughter of Judge T. W. Glover, and has had two children.

Among the many services preformed by Judge Simonton. None are more important than those in behalf of the South Carolina College.

In 1866 he introduced the bill which reopened the institution as the South Carolina University. When this had been closed, in consequence of the political and social upheaval, Judge Simonton again introduced and carried through the bill that reopened the South Carolina College. Judge Simonton has long been noted as a friend of education; and now enjoys the reputation of being among the very foremost jurists of the United States.

S. C. COLLEGE IN "THE WAR."

Interesting Additions to Col. Jones' Interesting Account of What the S C. College Students Did in the Immortal Struggle for Southern Independence.

(By Washington A. Clark.)

It is to be regretted that the very interestfng historical account of the South Carolina College cadets, written by Lieut Iredell Jones, and published in The News and Courier December 19, 1901, could not have been made complete.

Upon the refusal of Governor Pickens to muster into service the company of South Carolina cadets, of which Prof Charles S. Venable was captain, many of the students when the College closed after the June examinations (1861) went to the front and joined themselves to other South Carolina companies then in service in Virginia.

Among these was Lieut Jones, who was subsequently wounded at the battle of first Manassas, and so was unable to return to College when the exercises were resumed in October, 1861. His absence from College at that time furnishes a sufficient reason for his not having a more familiar knowledge of that company to which he refers as company number three.

In October, 1861, the College was opened at the appointed time and many of the students returned to their post. Several of those who had, during the summer vacation, joined other commands remained permanently in the army. Upon the opening of College the company was again organized with the following list of commissioned officers, viz: E. Dawkins Rodgers, captain; Wm T. Gary, first lieutenant; Washington A. Clark, second lieutenant, and Geo M. Stony, third lieutenant.

Unfortunately no roll of this third company has been preserved. The list, however, of non-commissioned officers was with some exceptions, about the same as that company which went to Charleston in April. The rank was very largely recruited by students who had then for the first time entered College. The war fever was then intense, and so the company devoted very much of their time to drill and preparations for field service, into which they were eager to go.

On November 7 the Union fleet, consisting of seventeen vessels, under the command of Commodore DuPont, and a large army, under Gen Sherman, entered Port Royal harbor. The Confederate works on Hilton Head were, after an action which lasted for four hours, reduced and captured. This put that entire portion of the coast of the State in the possession of the Federal army and created panic among the people. We were totally unprepared to meet such an attack and the loss to the sea island planters of that section, who were large patrons of the South Carolina College, was very great; in fact in many instances the loss was total. Many of the planters escaped, leaving everything behind, and so that entire section was given up to the enemy. This created intense feeling over the State, in which the College students participated.

On the next day, November 8, the company, by a unanimous vote, offered their services to Governor Pickens for coast defence. The faculty of the College, however, violently opposed this movement and used every argument in their power in order to influence Governor Pickens not to accept the company. On the afternoon of the same day the company left Columbia for Charleston on their way to Port Royal to report to Gen Drayton, who was then in command of the forces at the place. Upon reaching Charleston, however, the company was detained there by the Governor, with a flattering statement that they were retained as his body guard. The company was then temporarily stationed on the Washington race course and attached to one of the Charleston regiments then in camp and under the command of Col Peter C. Gaillard.

Dr LaBorde, in his history of the South Carolina College on page 459, gives this account of the incident:

"November 8. A committee of the students presented a communication to the faculty from the Governor of the State, expressing his willingness to allow the College cadets to report to Gen Drayton for military duty, provided they bear the permission of any of the faculty."

"The faculty unanimously resolved that they had no authority to disband the College. There was a general meeting of the students, and they resolved to leave for

the scene of the war. The president waited on the Governor and made the most strenuous efforts to prevent it. But it was in vain."

The Federal forces, however, did not press their victory as vigorously as was expected, and so military operations on the coast of the State were rather inactive for several months. During this time the College cadets remained in camp in the ordinary routine of daily drill and camp life, but all were preparing for the more active duties of the field, which they felt in view. The professors, however, in the meantime, anxious to preserve the life of the College, spared no efforts to insure their return upon the opening of the College in January. The quiet which ensued the fall of Port Royal afforded the Governor a good pretext, and so on the 19th day of December the company was mustered out of service and the students ordered to prepare themselves to return to College on the 1st of January. The students, however, felt that the time had come when duty required that they should be at the front, and so, fired by their patriotic zeal, most of them at once joined other commands and became regularly enlisted in the army.

The action of the Governor at this time in disbanding the company defeated the hopes which the students had entertained of going to the front in a body. In fact the faculty of the College, as well as State officials, deemed it inexpedient that they should do so, fearing that the ardor of youth would prove rather a disadvantage, and preferred that the students should go as individuals and be incorporated in commands under older heads.

Upon the opening of the College in January, 1862, but few of the students returned. Of this an interesting account will be found in Dr LaBorde's History of the College on page 471. The exercises of the College were continued, however, with rather unsatisfactory results through the months of January and February, and until the 8th of March, 1862, on which day the College was closed for the war. (See LaBorde's History South Carolina College, pp. 471, 472.)

It was the ambition of the students to go to the front in an organized body and it will be seen that three separate attempts were made to accomplish this end. In these efforts they were defeated by the more conservative views of the faculty and trustees, who, in their desire to save and preserve the College, thought it best that it should be otherwise. The privilege of displaying their patriotic zeal in an organized body was thus denied them, but history will show an equal patriotism on the part of the individual student. Many gave their lives as a sacrifice for the cause. Many rose to positions of distinction.

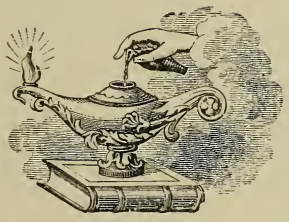
Many as privates in the rank served their country with a self-sacrificing devotion and patriotic zeal worthy of the cause for which they were willing to lay down their lives.

HONOR ROLL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, 1806 TO 1861.

(V., valedictory; S., salutatory.)

1806—Anderson Crenshaw, sole graduate.
1807—Walter Crenshaw, v.; John Caldwell, s.
1808—James R. Gregg, v.; John Murphy, s.
1809—Jas L. Petigru, v.; Alexander Bowie, s.
1810—James Dellett, v.; Wm Arthur, s.
1811—B. J. Earle, v.; Wm Arthur, s.
1812—H. L. Pinckney, v.; John B. O'Neale, s.
1813—Geo McDuffie, v.; John G. Creagh, s.
1814—Hugh S. Legare, v.; Henry Trescott, s.
1815—Elijah Gilbert, v.
1816—D. L. Wardlaw, v.; Henry A. Gibbes, s.
1817—Charles Fishburn, v.; Archibald Baynard, s.
1818—Francis H. Wardlaw, v.; Josiah J. Kilpatrick, s.
1819—Thomas House Taylor, v.; C. G. Memminger, s.
1820—James Terry, v.; Richard Yeadon, s.
1821—Bazil Manly, v.; Amzi W. Alexander, s.
(From this time the salutatory was declared by the board of trustees to be the first honor.)
1822—Wm J. Wilson, s.; J. W. Grant, v.
1823—Wm F. Colcock, s.; Robert Spencer, v.
1824—Richard T. Brownley, s.; James W. Daniel, v.
1825—Randell Hunt, s.; T. J. Withers, v.
1826—Edmund Bellinger, s.; R. G. Quarles, v.
1827—This year twenty-four seniors were expelled and no honors were awarded.
1828—Nicholas Summer, s.; Hiram McKnight, v.
1829—Lewis R. Gibbes, s.; W. J. Boone, v.
1830—B. F. Johnston, s.; John A. Mills, v.
1831—James H. Thornwell, s.; Richard S. Gladney, v.
1832—Joseph W. Lesesne, s.; Nelson Mitchell, v.
1833—James Simons, s.; Elisha Hamlin, v.
1834—C. P. Sullivan, s.; M. L. Bonham, v.
1835—Wm Blanding, s.; (Maxcy Gregg refused to divide the first honor.)
1836—J. Pearson, s.; A. Simkins, v.
1837—John N. Frierson, s.; D. W. Ray, v.
1838—A. Gregg, s.; E. Bellinger, v.
1839—Isaac M. Hutson, s.; David E. Frierson, v.

1840—Haskell S. Rhett, s.; Thomas M. Hanckel, v.
1841—Wm J. Rivers, s.; Robert B. Boylston, v.
1842—Wm P. Starke, s.; J. M. Landrum, v.
1843—S. J. Barnett, s.; C. D. Melton, v.
1844—P. H. Nelson, s.; J. H. Carlisle, v.
1845—Robert Garlington, s.; Thomas B. Fraser, v.
1846—E. L. Patton, s.; A. A. Morse, v.
1847—Thomas Frost, s.; John S. Greene, v.
1848—James P. Adams, s.; L. L. Blanding, v.
1849—C. H. Simonton, s.; T. J. Glover, v.
1850—J. H. Rion, s.; Robert Barnwell, v.
1851—J. H. Elliott, s.; J. R. Chalmers, v.
1852—J. H. Hudson, s.; D. H. Porter, v.
1853—J. I. Middleton, s.; C. E. Leverett, v.
1854—James Lowndes, s.; Benjamin R. Stuart, v.
1855—C. W. Boyd, s.; W. L. Trenholm, v.
1856—G. M. Fairlee, s.; H. Covington, v.
1857—W. H. White, s.; E. L. Rivers, v.
1858—Edward H. Buist, s.; Grimke Rhett, v.
1859—Wm Thomas Cleveland, s.; Wm E. Boggs, v.
1860—Thomas M. Logan, s.; Alexander C. Haskell, v.
1861—H. W. Rice, s.; S. M. Richardson, v.



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ERRATA.

NOTE.—The material in this pamphlet was set up and printed in the daily *News and Courier* in the rush of current business. For lack of time for careful proof reading errors crept in, most of which can be readily detected. A few errata we have inserted.

Page 25. George McDuffie married Miss Singleton.
Page 32. For Alumni, read Alumnus wherever occurs.
Page 33. For William Harper, read William Hooper.
Page 58. To list of Brigadier Generals add—
James Conley, Alabama.
John K. Jackson, Georgia.
To list of Judges add S. W. Melton.
For W. H. Clowerly read W. K. Clowerly.
For J. H. Hummond read J. H. Hammond.
Page 59. Wm. T. Nickolls read Wm. T. Nuckolls.
Page 59. Jos. Rodgers read James Rogers.
Page 59. J. A. Evins read John H. Evins.
Page 59. Messrs. Keitt, Bonham, Aiken, Evins and Richardson were United States Congressmen.
To list of United States Senators add J. H. Hammond.
Page 92. For John H. Hudson read Joshua H. Hudson.

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